

Rocard names new government

PARIS (AP) — Premier Michel Rocard Tuesday named a new cabinet that included leading Socialists in all key posts, similar to the government that resigned two weeks ago. As expected, Rocard reappointed Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy, Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, Defence Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement and Interior Minister Pierre Joxe. Other top figures reappointed from his first cabinet included Lionel Jospin as education minister, Jean-Louis Bianco, presidential aide, announced the appointments. On Wednesday, Rocard was expected to make his first major policy address to the National Assembly since his own appointment by President François Mitterrand. Mitterrand, a Socialist, was re-elected to a seven-year term on May 8. Rocard's first cabinet, named May 12, resigned following June 12 legislative elections in which the Socialists failed to win an absolute majority. The Socialists won 276 seats, 13 short of a majority, in the 577-seat assembly. Mitterrand has emphasised the need to open his government to centrists, but leading centrist figures refused to participate.

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AROUND THE WORLD...

Egypt summons envoy from Algiers

CAIRO (R) — The Foreign Ministry said Tuesday Cairo had recalled its diplomatic representative in Algiers, in an apparent protest against criticism of Egypt in Algeria's government-owned press. A brief ministry statement said the head of Egypt's interest section in Algiers, Hussein Ahmad Amin, had been summoned home for consultations. It gave no explanation. The decision to recall Amin came only a day after Algerian President Chadli Benjedid was quoted as saying in an interview carried by the Algerian news agency APS that Algeria had no special problems with Cairo.

Bush: Jerusalem should be negotiated

TEL AVIV (AP) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush, in an interview published Tuesday, said the status of Jerusalem should be negotiated during Arab-Israeli peace talks. His position contradicted that of his Democratic rival for president, Michael Dukakis, who said the United States should recognise Jerusalem as Israel's "capital." Bush, the Republican candidate for president, also said he opposed increased Soviet influence in the Middle East and was against establishing a Palestinian state, the Jerusalem Post reported. Bush also said he opposed "an ongoing, permanent, increased Soviet influence in the Middle East."

Cyprus charges Turkish soldier

LARNACA (AP) — A Turkish soldier was formally charged before a local court Tuesday with thieving and with entering Cyprus illegally. Masut Nazier Ecek, 20, was arrested June 19 in the Greek Cypriot village of Athienou. The village abuts on the buffer zone that splits the Turkish-occupied north from the Greek Cypriot southern part of the war-divided island.

'Gabon to host Chad-Libya talks'

LIBREVILLE (R) — Gabon plans to host talks between Chad and Libya to try to settle a 15-year-old border dispute, diplomatic sources said Tuesday. Chadian Information Minister Adoum Moussa Seif discussed the talks Monday when he met Gabonese President Omar Bongo in Libreville, the sources said. Foreign ministers from Libya, Chad and Gabon are expected to meet here from July 5 to 7, they added.

Rescue team leaves landslide site

CATAK, Turkey (R) — A 32-member West German rescue team left the devastated Black Sea village of Catak Tuesday after abandoning hope of finding survivors from Turkey's worst landslide in modern history. "We have decided to leave because there is no hope of any survivors," team leader Wolfgang Kretschmer told reporters. Shortly after the landslide struck, the Turkish Red Crescent put the death toll at up to 300. Officials in the Black Sea province of Trabzon dismissed the figure as too high and issued a list of 52 people reported missing.

Kuwait gets 10 years for sabotage

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's state security court sentenced a Kuwaiti man Tuesday to 10 years jail with hard labour for sabotage and plotting assassinations, the Kuwait news agency KUNA reported. Ibrahim Abbas Jaafar Zainal, 42, was one of five men on trial since June 4 for planning to assassinate state security employees, manufacture explosives, bomb buildings and use force against prison officials. The court ruled that his brother Suleiman, 35, be dismissed from his job as a supervisor with the Kuwait Oil Company and pay a KD 3,000 (\$11,000) bond pending good conduct for the next two years. A third Kuwaiti, 15-year-old high school student Mohammad Ibrahim Abbas Jaafar, was ordered placed under court supervision for one year, KUNA said. Two others were acquitted.

Israel sends message to Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid received a message Tuesday from the Israeli government on their dispute over the Taba beach strip. The message was delivered by Mark Leibler, representative of the Zionist Federation of Australia and New Zealand, who told reporters it had come from Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. Leibler did not disclose the contents of the Israeli message but said it also concerned bilateral issues.

7 Indian soldiers killed in ambush

COLOMBO (AP) — At least seven Indian soldiers were killed when Tamil rebels launched rockets at a foot patrol in the north, Sri Lankan military officials said Tuesday. The officials said the patrol was attacked Monday at Cheddikulam, 180 kilometres north of Colombo. An official at the Indian High Commission or embassy in Colombo said only four soldiers were killed.

Anti-Khomeini march in U.S. Capitol

WASHINGTON (AP) — More than 2,000 opponents of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini staged a march Monday marking the seventh anniversary of the group's expulsion from Iran. Two members of Congress addressed the rally across the street from the White House. They termed the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq of Iran a legitimate exiled opposition movement and compared them to "freedom fighters" the United States supports elsewhere in the world. The crowd, estimated by police at 2,700, held banners condemning Khomeini and bearing photos of the resistance movement's leaders, Massoud and Maryam Rajavi.

U.S. recalls Mexico ambassador

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House announced Tuesday it is recalling the U.S. ambassador to Mexico for consultations in the wake of Mexico's decision to release a jailed Puerto Rican nationalist wanted by the United States for terrorist activities. The recall of Ambassador Charles J. Filiberto was announced by White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater. The State Department had expressed outrage Monday at news that William Morales, 37, was released from prison Friday and allowed to flee to Cuba.

IRA claims bombing

BELFAST (AP) — The Irish Republican Army (IRA) said it planted a bomb which exploded Tuesday in a school bus carrying a dozen children, injuring a 15-year-old girl and the driver who is a part-time soldier. The IRA said in a statement Tuesday that one of its units was responsible for the explosion in which a civilian was "regrettably injured," a tacit acknowledgement that the attack went awry. The IRA said it would hold an investigation into the bombing.

U.S. files suit against Teamsters

NEW YORK (R) — The U.S. government filed suit against America's powerful Teamsters union Tuesday, alleging it has been infiltrated by the mafia and demanding that its corrupt officers be removed. U.S. attorney Rudolph Giuliani said the suit alleges the mafia has deprived union members of their rights through racketeering, including 20 murders, shootings, bombings, beatings, bribes, extortion and misuse of union funds.

King visits British military exhibition

LONDON (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday toured a British military exhibition held in Hampshire and acquainted himself with the various military equipment and hardware on display. The King was accompanied by Armed Forces Commander-in-



HM King Hussein



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday addresses a meeting on the proposed citizens guidance bureau (Photo by Yousef Al Allam)

Panel set up to expedite work on proposed citizens guidance bureau

AMMAN (J.T.) — A meeting was held at the offices of the Higher Council for Science and Technology (HCST) Tuesday to discuss progress of work towards establishing a citizens guidance bureau to help serve public needs in the Kingdom.

HCST Communications and International Relations Department Director Mazen Armouti presented a document on the project and a report drawn up by a preparatory committee on the proposed bureau's duties and responsibilities.

The meeting, which was chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, made a general review of

work on the project and decided to set up a committee headed by the minister of interior to follow up work and present a final formula for consideration by the full cabinet, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem attended the meeting, the second of its kind in two months.

At the earlier meeting, held May 11, Crown Prince Hassan said the proposed bureau would devote its efforts to promote development and bridge the gap between the local authority and members of the public.

Such a bureau, Prince Hassan said, can ensure the continued progress of the Kingdom's social and economic institutions towards meeting the needs of the public and can help to solve problems impeding progress.

Prince Hassan referred to experiments of advanced countries in this respect.

Tuesday's meeting was also attended by the ministers of labour and social development, Awqaf and Islamic affairs, and information as well as the director of Prince Hassan's office and chairman and members of an eight-member committee entrusted with preparing for the implementation of the project.

Gorbachev proposes sweeping changes in Soviet political system

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Tuesday proposed the establishment of a more powerful, full-time legislature headed by a president with powers akin to those of many Western heads of state.

It was not immediately clear, however, what would become of the post of Communist Party general secretary, the job that makes Gorbachev the most powerful man in the country.

Gorbachev also proposed letting farmers across the country lease the land they till, a system that could quickly increase production, end chronic food shortages and give them higher profits.

Addressing the party's first general conference in nearly a half-century, Gorbachev also:

— Called for guaranteeing peoples' right to privacy granted by the 1977 constitution;

— Served notice the party would not brook organised challenges to its authority;

— Said overhauling the state-run pricing system is "absolutely necessary to encourage swift saturation of the market with high-quality foodstuffs. Many Soviets already worry that price reform will mean drastically increased food prices."

In a wide-ranging, 3½ hour speech opening what could be a week-long conference, Gor-

bachev told the 5,000 delegates that farmers should be masters of their own land.

Stopping short of a call for dismantling the Soviet Union's system of collective farms, the reform-minded party chief called for "the extensive, countrywide introduction" of a programme to permit families to lease farmland from their collective and state farms and till the soil themselves, rather than as part of salaried farm brigades.

In a speech occasionally interrupted by brief applause, Gorbachev told the delegates gathered in the Kremlin's glass-and-marble Palace of Congresses

that his policy of "glasnost," or greater openness, does not mean he will tolerate formation of new political parties that challenge the rule of the Communist Party.

Gorbachev said the president would be elected by a new 2,250-member national congress to be chosen in multi-candidate elections by secret ballot. The president would handle foreign policy and defence and name the country's prime minister.

His remarks suggested that the Soviet party leader would concurrently hold the post of president, although he did not specifically

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Palestinians stage strike to affirm Jerusalem identity

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops and police ringed occupied Jerusalem Tuesday and shot and wounded two Palestinians in the occupied West Bank during a Palestinian strike day to mark the 21st anniversary of Israeli annexation of Arab Jerusalem.

More than 1,200 soldiers, border guards and police patrolled Jerusalem and manned checkpoints on roads leading into the city, turning back young Palestinians in an effort to limit violence during a day of protest called by leaders of the six-month-old Palestinian uprising.

"They said there was too much trouble and we couldn't pass," said a young Palestinian whose pickup truck was turned back north of Jerusalem.

Inside the city, members of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's rightist Likud Bloc took to the roads in a convoy of dozens of cars bearing Israeli flags to emphasise what they called the "indivisibility" of the Holy City.

An unusual calm reigned in Arab Jerusalem, where strike calls often produce scuffles between police and Palestinians.

In Nablus, two boys aged 17 and 12 were shot in the legs and six others were injured by tear-gas during clashes with soldiers, Palestinians said.

Samer Wawi, 17, he was surrounded by two Israeli patrols when he was shot. "They didn't speak to me. They only fired at me," he told the AP from his hospital bed.

Hospital officials identified the second wounded as Subhi Munib

the home of a Palestinian suspected of collaborating with the Israeli occupation authorities. No injuries were reported.

In Bethlehem, three petrol bombs were hurled at a bus taking Arab labourers to work in Israel. One girl was slightly injured fleeing the bus.

Residents of Qalqilya stoned more than a dozen cars belonging to Jewish settlers, who opened fire in retaliation.

The army closed Nablus schools for a week Monday after what they called repeated "disturbances by students."

Other schools closed included a high school in Hebron where troops fired rubber bullets and tear-gas to disperse a student

In Habla near Nablus, about 150 people marched and attacked

(Continued on page 3)

PLO rift emerges over peace offer

TUNIS (R) — Differences between Palestinian leaders on Middle East peace talks and recognition of Israel burst into the open Tuesday, with one close aide of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman Yasser Arafat denouncing the proposals of another.

Salah Khalaf, number two to Arafat, condemned what he called "vain political gestures" by Bassam Abu Sharif.

Abu Sharif wrote a newspaper article calling for talks with Israel in the framework of a U.N.-sponsored peace conference. He also endorsed U.N. resolutions implying recognition of Israel, as well as those calling for a Palestinian state.

But Khalaf said in a press statement: "The important thing now is to... block the vain political gestures made by Bassam Abu Sharif and his deviationist statements in all fields."

Denying that Abu Sharif's views represented official PLO policy, he added: "These articles and statements have done enough harm and have begun to form divisions on the Palestinian scene."

The United States, which spurns contacts with the PLO, welcomed what it called the constructive tone of Abu Sharif's article, which appeared in the Middle East Mirror magazine, published in London.

Khalaf stressed that all efforts should be channelled into supporting the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories and warned against slipping into

(Continued on page 5)

EEC renews call for Mideast conference

HANOVER (Agencies) — European Economic Community (EEC) leaders, voicing concern Tuesday at renewed Middle East tension, repeated calls for an international peace conference and urged the release of all hostages held in Lebanon.

In a declaration at the end of their two-day summit, the 12 leaders said they deplored that a U.N. Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire in the seven-year-old Gulf war had not been implemented almost one year after it had been unanimously adopted.

"The continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran endangers the security and stability of the entire region," they said.

The leaders renewed their commitment to keep open Gulf shipping lanes and condemned

the use of chemical weapons in the conflict.

In a reference to the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza, the statement said:

"The status quo in the occupied territories cannot be sustained."

It added that the EEC would continue to work towards setting up an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

Such a conference was the right framework for "the necessary negotiations between the parties directly concerned and is essential to bring about a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region," the statement said.

They said they remained deeply preoccupied by the situation in

(Continued on page 5)

Carbomb kills U.S. attache in Athens

ATHENS (Agencies) — A remote-controlled carbomb killed the U.S. defence and naval attache Tuesday in the latest in a series of political killings and bombings in the Greek capital this year.

Police said William E. Norden, a 51-year-old captain in the U.S. navy, was killed by the powerful blast as he drove to work at the American embassy Tuesday morning.

The explosives, packed in a Toyota car parked about 100 metres from Norden's home in the wealthy suburb of Kefalari, were detonated by remote control as he drove by.

The blast threw Norden 15 metres into a neighbouring garden, shattered surrounding windows, cut overhead powerlines and demolished the two cars.

Norden's wife and 12-year-old daughter were believed to be at home when the explosion rocked the neighbourhood.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility but American



Mikhail Gorbachev

Murphy: No sign Iran wants peace

KUWAIT (Agencies) — U.S. envoy Richard Murphy said Tuesday the United States saw no sign Iran was ready for peace with Iraq, which has dealt it three major battlefield defeats since April.

"We have no news that Tehran is ready to implement 598," he told a news conference, referring to the July 1987 U.S. Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire in the war.

But the assistant secretary of state said it was difficult to judge Iranian thinking.

"Perhaps the (Iraqi) military

was conducting secret talks with Iran for the release of hostages.

"There have been no direct relations between the United States and Iran except for the legal proceedings under way in the Hague," he said. The World Court proceedings are to settle claims resulting from the 1979 Iranian revolution.

Murphy said the recent meeting in Washington between State Department officials and pro-Iranian Kurdish leader Jalal Talabani was "in no way a back-door entry into a relationship with Iran."

Diplomats said they could not confirm whether the Mujahedeen control the entire province but that they had reliable reports that hundreds of rebels marched into the city last Friday then left after two hours.

Afghan government forces are since reported to have retaken some garrison positions in the area.

The fall of Wardak province would open the free flow of Mujahedeen fighters and equipment to the Paghman Heights, which overlook western Kabul.

Increased fighting reported around Kabul

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Fighting has increased around the Afghan capital, where Soviet airpower last week suffered its worst single blow of the war, Western diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said government and Soviet forces have pulled back Kabul's outermost security ring to consolidate defences against Mujahedeen fighters who have started penetrating them in small units.

A single rebel rocket last Friday may have touched off an explosion that destroyed eight Soviet SU-25 fighter-bombers and an ammunition dump at Kabul

airport, the sources said.

Western diplomats estimated the total cost of the aircraft at about \$70 million, making it the worst single-day air loss since the Soviets intervened in Afghanistan in December 1979.

"An emergency meeting was held the next day, and some Afghan officers are expected to be sacked as a result," one Western embassy said in a written report.

Sources quoted diplomats in Kabul as saying nine rockets, presumably fired by the Mujahedeen, slammed into the city in the week ending Monday.

They said various reports indi-

cate that hundreds of dead and wounded Afghan and Soviet troops have arrived in the city from battles around the country.

Diplomats said the scale of fighting around Kabul is increasing, especially to the east and west.

In addition, "regime and Mujahedeen-civilian casualties are heavy as a result of fighting north of the city," one embassy reported.

The Soviets and their Afghan allies are said to be increasingly nervous over the situation in Wardak province, just west of the capital, where insurgents claim to

have taken the capital, Maidan Shahr.

Diplomats said they could not confirm whether the Mujahedeen control the entire province but that they had reliable reports that hundreds of rebels marched into the city last Friday then left after two hours.

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2 National News

Survival in a world of silence

By Rania Atalla
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — In a world that hears but doesn't listen, deaf people suffer twice.

Their hearing impairment is compounded by a perplexing dilemma. They are neither treated as normal people nor considered eligible for help accorded to other handicapped.

"We are considered handicapped only when we are seeking a job," Bassam told the Jordan Times through Hend, a sign-language interpreter. "But when we ask for assistance from the concerned parties, our handicap is not seen as serious enough to deserve benefits extended to others."

The deaf feel increasingly alienated. They feel that the link between them and the hearing world is practically non-existent. A survey of 110 members of the Jordan Deaf Club in Amman showed that 25 per cent were unemployed despite the fact that they possess various skills such as carpentry or experience in vehicle mechanics.

Shaker, deaf since birth, feels that communication is another serious problem faced by deaf people in Jordan: "We do not have the ability to hear, we rely on sign language for communication, and we live in a deaf community."

"I feel disturbed, lonely and disoriented when I find myself among hearing people or in the hearing world," Shaker commented. "When something happened in front of me and I am the only deaf person among hearing people, I feel very lost and irritated because I don't understand what is going on. It is then that I curse the hour when I lost my hearing."

While educational services such as special schools do exist in Jordan for deaf children, some deaf adults complain that they enjoy little or no benefits from services at all — educational or otherwise.

"Members of the deaf community in the United States, for example, are a group with political power," according to Manal Hamzeh, a clinical audiologist who worked for several years

with the deaf community at Washington D.C.'s Gallaudet University, the first higher education institution for the hearing impaired in the U.S.

"In Jordan the deaf community suffers from two things: They are not highly educated and they are not so well-off financially. Until they become a political power, very little will be done for them," she added.

Bassam is an accountant by experience. He did not study accounting because the highest educational level that he and any other deaf in Jordan, can reach is sixth grade.

For ten years Bassam worked as an accountant for his father, who managed an accounting firm. But the firm was closed down when his father died two years ago, and Bassam was out of work. Since then, he has sought employment in the job market to no avail. "They all want university degrees, and I have studied till second preparatory only. When I apply for a job, my experience is not even looked at."

Husam was two years old when he got meningitis and lost his

hearing. He worked with his father as a mechanic. But when his father's company went bankrupt two and a half years ago, Husam was out of work. He has been unemployed since then and has been equally unsuccessful in finding work. He believes the reason behind that is his hearing problem. "What can we do with a deaf person?" they all tell me when I apply for a job," he explained.

Harun, a tailor, is married with four children and has been out of work for five years. He used to run a sewing shop until five years ago when business slowed down and he had to close. He has also joined the ranks of the unemployed.

"Because we are deaf, people think we receive assistance. We do not. In fact, our situation is more difficult. We cannot tell people what we feel," Bassam says.

Fortunately, Bassam's wife is a nurse and works to support both of them despite the fact that she suffers from bad health, he says. But that is not enough for him: "I have problems because I do not work. I feel unproductive."

Driving licences?

Another issue raised by every deaf person interviewed by the Jordan Times was that of driving licences. Driving regulations in Jordan state that in order to qualify for a driver's license, a partially deaf person has to be able to "hear a whisper from a metre's distance, with or without a hearing aid." The regulations also state that driving licences may not be issued for individuals who are completely deaf.

Hamzeh, a member of the Health Ministry's committee entrusted with amending regulations dealing with the deaf, says "most of the hearing impaired in Jordan can benefit from a hearing aid to hear low frequency or environmental sounds such as the honk or the siren."

This, she believes, is enough to qualify them for driving licences. "Deaf people are visually very alert, a factor which makes up for the absence of their hearing sense," she asserted. Today, a small number of deaf persons in Jordan have obtained driving licences one way or another, but the majority have not. And that, they say, aggravates their problems.

If approved, the amendment to the driving regulations will allow the deaf to qualify for a driver's license provided they drive their private cars only and display the International Deaf Federation sign on the bumper. The Ministry of Health will provide an interpreter to accompany deaf persons during the written and practical driving tests.

This is done to ensure that the communication barrier does not stand in the way of deaf people obtaining licences, according to Hamzeh.

In addition, Hamzeh observed, "this would guarantee fairness and justice for deaf people applying for licences, they will not have to present medical reports when they apply."

Most of the deaf interviewed believe there is a strong reason for them to apply for driving licences — a large number of them work in the vocational field, mostly outside Amman. They need transportation to get to and from work because without cars they face serious difficulties in finding means of transportation.

"Sometimes I have to wait for 2 to 3 hours to find a pickup driver willing to transport my woodwork to and from work," says Sabri, who works as a carpenter in Sahab (an industrial city approximately 15 kilometres south east of Amman).

"A large number of pickup truck drivers refuse to take me anywhere when they find out I am deaf," he added.

According to Bassam, "the excuse for not issuing licences for the deaf is that we won't be able



Sabri and Bassam "communicating"

to bear the honk. But in developed countries the honk is not utilised anyway. All we need is a mirror. We can see."

Bassam, who can hear loud (high frequency) noises only, explained that when he went to the Driving and Licensing Authority to apply for a driver's license, the officer expected him to be able to hear a whisper from a metre's distance — a condition stated in the present regulations governing the deaf.

When he went to get a medical report that assessed his hearing ability, two doctors gave him different reports. One stated that Bassam could hear to a certain extent, and the other indicated that he could not hear at all.

"How can we trust people in the hearing world when they do

things like these to us?" Bassam exclaimed.

Hamzeh explained that this inconsistency in reports is due to "the lack of appropriate audiological services in the country." The National Speech and Hearing Centre, which is due to open in July, "will provide the right testing acoustic environment, the specialised equipment and a specialised team for such medical tests and reports that will spare deaf people injustice," according to Hamzeh.

Cooperation of the outside world

A number of deaf persons told scores of stories of how they were mistreated or ridiculed by hearing

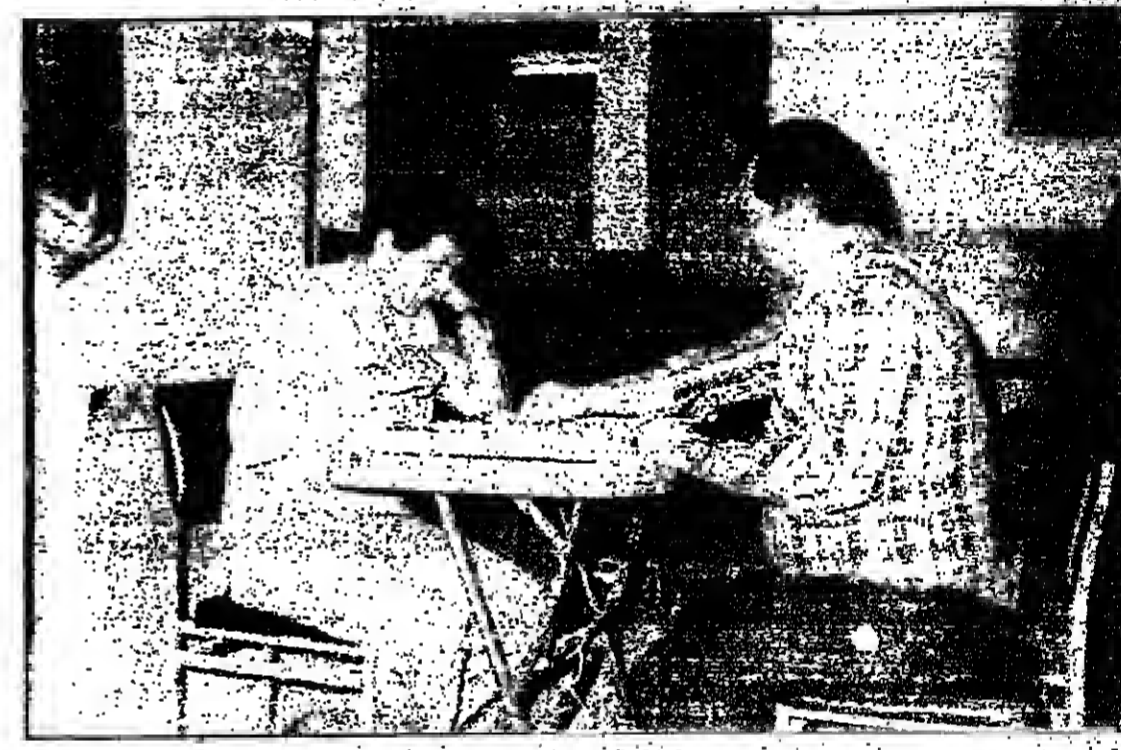
people. "We want people to know that sign language is our way of communicating with one another," Sabri explained referring to an incident where he was communicating through sign language with another deaf person and saw some people mocking them.

"If people do not want to understand us and our language, then at least let them leave us alone. We can communicate with each other happily," he added.

Sabri's hope for the future reflects an aspiration of a large number of the deaf. "Employment is not the only issue for us. We want to look at the future. As deaf people, we want to find a proper social life that will allow us to know the taste of happiness and to know what life is all about."



Playing chess at the club their only resort



Sabri and Bassam playing backgammon at the club

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 773111-19		TODAY'S EVENTS		QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT		EMERGENCIES	
PROGRAMME ONE 15:30 Koran 15:55 Programme review 16:30 Children's programmes 18:10 Local series 19:10 Message from Cairo 19:45 Programme review 20:30 News in Arabic 21:30 Arabic series 22:15 Wrestling 23:00 News summary in Arabic		EXHIBITIONS * A permanent book exhibition, at Tower Building, Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle. * A permanent exhibition of plastic art by 27 Arab artists at the Plaza Hotel. * Sculptures by Salam Al Madamgha at the French Cultural Centre. * An art exhibition by Nabil Shabadeh at the Jordan National Gallery. * A book exhibition at Salt Municipality.		ARRIVALS 18:45 Agaba (RJ) 18:50 Cairo (RJ) 19:15 Doha (RJ) 19:45 Kuwait (RJ) 19:55 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF) 20:00 Medina, Jeddah (SV) 20:10 Kuwait (RJ) 20:15 Kuwait (RJ) 20:20 Kuwait (RJ) 20:25 Kuwait (RJ) 20:30 Kuwait (RJ) 20:35 Kuwait (RJ) 20:40 Kuwait (RJ) 20:45 Kuwait (RJ) 20:50 Kuwait (RJ) 20:55 Kuwait (RJ) 21:00 Kuwait (RJ) 21:05 Kuwait (RJ) 21:10 Kuwait (RJ) 21:15 Kuwait (RJ) 21:20 Kuwait (RJ) 21:25 Kuwait (RJ) 21:30 Kuwait (RJ) 21:35 Kuwait (RJ) 21:40 Kuwait (RJ) 21:45 Kuwait (RJ) 21:50 Kuwait (RJ) 21:55 Kuwait (RJ) 22:00 Kuwait (RJ) 22:05 Kuwait (RJ) 22:10 Kuwait (RJ) 22:15 Kuwait (RJ) 22:20 Kuwait (RJ) 22:25 Kuwait (RJ) 22:30 Kuwait (RJ) 22:35 Kuwait (RJ) 22:40 Kuwait (RJ) 22:45 Kuwait (RJ) 22:50 Kuwait (RJ) 22:55 Kuwait (RJ) 23:00 Kuwait (RJ)		GENERAL Jordan Television 773111/19 Radio Jordan 774111/19 Ministry of Tourism 642311 Hotel complaints 666712 Price complaints 666713 Telephone information 666714 Jordan and Middle East calls 10 Overseas calls 17 Repair service 11	
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM Tel: 774111-19		PROGRAMME ON AIDS * Worldnet programme on AIDS. The American Centre at 3:00 p.m.		OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2) 06:30 Cairo, London (BA) 06:30 Larnaca, Zurich (SR) 09:10 Damascus, Tripoli (PK) 11:10 Beirut (ME) 12:25 Kuwait (KU) 12:30 Rome (AZ) 14:00 Damascus, Sana'a (Y) 14:00 Cairo (MS) 14:30 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF) 15:00 Tripoli (LH) 17:00 Medina, Jeddah (SV) 17:00 Kuwait (KU) 23:55 Kuwait (PK)		NIGHT DUTY AMMAN: Dr. Jamal Abu Baker 667217 Dr. Jamil Abu Rizeq 617764 Dr. Ali Al'Ad 897919 Dr. Abdul Rahman Awwad 646597 Firas pharmacy 773336 Fardous pharmacy 773336 Al Asema pharmacy 637055 Naironib pharmacy 623672 Al Salam pharmacy 644935 Yacoub pharmacy 773336 Shamsi pharmacy 637055	
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Airbus A320 crash will not affect decision to buy 6 — Ghandour

By Rania Atalla
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The recent crash of a new European Airbus A320 jetliner at an airshow in France will not affect Royal Jordanian's (RJ) decision to order six of those aircraft, expected to be delivered in two years, according to RJ's Chairman Ali Ghandour.

"The accident will not affect our judgement," Ghandour told the Jordan Times, "technically, this aircraft is one of the most advanced in the world and we feel confident about that."

The Air France airliner was doing a demonstration flight when it crashed Sunday at Habbema Airport near the Swiss-French border, killing 3 of the passengers and seriously injuring 20.

The public prosecutor leading a legal inquiry into the accident, Jean Volff, said he was convinced the pilot was flying far too low, skimming over the runway on a low level flight at 30 feet (10 metres), before the plane plunged into trees at the far end of the runway, agencies reported.

Volff said the plane was being flown "completely outside technical norm," and that the low-level overflight should have been executed at a minimum height of 100 feet (30 metres). See story on page 8.

The Airbus A320 is the first commercial airliner to feature a fully computerised flight-control system used in jet fighters.

Manufacturers boast the new "fly-by-wire" technology as making the plane virtually crash-proof, overruling pilot commands if computers calculate them to be unsafe.

In the A320 cockpit, built by France's state-owned Aerospatiale, six multi-coloured computer screens have replaced the array of instruments and dials standard in most airliner cockpits. Bulky control columns operating hydraulic systems on older planes have also been replaced by compact electronic side-sticks.

The aircraft can carry 168 people and consumes 40 per cent less fuel than do similar jets.

RJ has bought six A320s, three of which are to be delivered in 1990 with the remaining three in 1991. Ghandour said the aircraft would be used for the Middle East and Gulf routes and for some European destinations such as Larnaca and Athens.

At present, RJ has three Airbus 310 aircraft. It will be receiving two more next year and one in 1990.

British Airways suspended use



Ali Ghandour

of its two A320s after Sunday's crash, but put them back into service starting Tuesday as a result of discussions with Airbus and Britain's Civil Aviation Authority.

Air France also said it was ending the grounding of its two remaining A320s. As of Tuesday afternoon officials cleared the airline's technology of blame for the disaster.

Ghandour said that from the available information, it seemed that the aircraft involved in the crash was in "a fully air-worthy condition with no significant anomaly."

"We are in contact with Airbus, Air France and British Airways on the matter, and we will continue to ask for more information," Ghandour said Monday. "We believe that this aircraft was technically cleared by British Airways, and that they are resuming their flights," he added.

A spokesman for Northwest Airline, which announced in October 1986 that it would buy up to 100 A320s, said he doubted the recent crash would have an impact on the company's decision.

The plane has been ordered by 21 customers, including Pan Am, Australian Airline, Lufthansa, Ansett, South African Airways, and All Nippon Airway of Japan.

The A320 is manufactured by the French-based Airbus Industrie, which groups aerospace companies financed by the governments of France, West Germany, Britain and Spain. France and West Germany each have a 40 per cent share in the consortium.

The aircraft first flew in February 1987 and entered service last April for British Airways and Air France. Airbus Industrie says it has more than 500 orders or letters of intent to buy the A320. Sunday's was the first crash involving the plane.

Majali also reviewed the university development and its philosophy, saying that it concentrates on the quality of education. He said that the various disciplines taught at the various faculties are designed to cope with the development policies on both the national and pan-Arab levels.

The delegation toured the Students Affairs Department, the university library and other facilities, and were briefed on the services.

Arab-American team visits University of Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali Tuesday received a delegation from the National Council of Arab-American Relations, currently on a visit to Jordan.

Majali briefed the delegation on the development of higher education in Jordan and the great advances Jordan has achieved in this field, "despite the country's limited resources and the challenges it faces."

The delegation toured the Students Affairs Department, the university library and other facilities, and were briefed on the services.

40 dentists sworn in

AMMAN (Petra) — Forty dentists who lately joined the Jordanian Dentists Association (JDA) were sworn in Tuesday before Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh and the JDA president and board.

In a brief statement at the ceremony Hamzeh said that the Health Ministry will provide all

health centres in the Kingdom with dental clinics which will entail the appointments of an additional 50 dentists during 1988.

The minister said that more public attention is being given to dental care which is considered as a basic component of the primary health service.

Seminar on stockbreeding, fodder opens at JUST

IRBID (Petra) — A seminar on fodder and stockbreeding was held at the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) Tuesday with the participation of university professors and agricultural engineers from the Ministry of Agriculture.

The speakers tackled a joint Jordanian-Australian project for culti-

vating semi-arid regions in Jordan over the past eight years, and the subject of curtailing the importation of lean meat by boosting animal husbandry projects in the Kingdom. They also dwelt on the production of cereals in semi-arid regions near Ramtha, Karak and Madaba.

Ma'an governor reviews Aqaba tourist services

AQABA (Petra) — A general meeting was held in Aqaba Tuesday to review the tourist situation in the city and to look into proper means for stimulating the tourism industry.

The meeting, chaired by the Ma'an governor, looked into the conditions of tourist and travel offices in the port city and proper measures to overcome obstacles that obstruct their work, and promote services to tourists.

According to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the participants who represent these offices decided to open joint-services office in the city to promote services to visitors.

The governor later toured the touristic areas and inspected the progress on a road that links the city with Wadi Al Ytem, which would enable heavy vehicles to avoid entering the port city.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday confers with the deputy regional director of UNICEF (Petra photo)

Regent stresses need to initiate preventive medicine programmes

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday conferred in his office with the deputy regional director of UNICEF (United Nations Children Fund) on children's health care and preventive medicine programmes in the Arab region.

Prince Hassan stressed the need to initiate this service at schools where preventive medicine can be of utmost benefit. Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh, who was present at the meeting submitted a report on his ministry's evaluation study conducted in cooperation with UNICEF on children in Jordan.

He said the study displayed the vast steps taken by Jordan in the field of primary health care and pointed out the extent of vaccination programmes for children in Jordan, which, he said, correspond to those in advanced nations.

Hamzeh noted that the oral rehydration therapy being offered to children has yielded wonderful results.

According to the minister, the mortality rate among Jordanian infants has dropped to 0.35 per cent in 1987 against 0.85 per cent in 1980.

Hamzeh Monday met with a delegation from national committees cooperating with UNICEF, now on a tour of Arab countries, and briefed them on the Ministry of Health's child care programmes and primary health care in general.

The minister said that health care centres around the country

are saving 95 per cent of the work which had been entrusted to government hospitals; and the new health care systems, for which members of the public had been issued special medical cards, is making it an organised operation.

The Health Ministry has lately decided to set up an additional 92 health care centres in the Kingdom with the aim of spreading such care to all regions, Hamzeh said.

He said the Ministry, in cooperation with UNICEF, is currently executing a wide-scale information campaign to promote oral rehydration therapy resulting from diarrhoea.

This campaign, he added, will continue until the middle of September.

Bataineh returns from Berlin talks on nuclear free zone

AMMAN (Petra) — Lower House of Parliament's External Affairs Committee Chairman Rizq Bataineh has returned home from Berlin where he took part in an international conference on establishing nuclear free zones, which concluded its meetings Friday.

Bataineh said that the proposal put up by His Majesty King Hus-

sein to set up a nuclear free zone in the Middle East and the Mediterranean Sea Basin, has received due consideration from representatives of international organisations which took part in the meeting.

Addressing the meeting Bataineh said there was a direct need for disarmament in the region, stressing that the Israeli arsenal of nuclear weapons pose a

threat to the whole region.

He noted that Israel is the only state that possess nuclear arms and that it insists on developing its weapons and refuses to adhere to the international conventions governing the production and use of such arms.

Taking part in the meeting were more than 1,100 people from all over the world.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

HAI HASSAN INVITED TO INDIA: Transport and Telecommunications Minister Khalid Al Haj Hassan has received an official invitation from his Indian counterpart to visit India, for talks on bilateral cooperation in the field of transport and communication. The invitation was contained in a message that Haj Hassan received Tuesday.

JD 3,396,000 FOR ZARQA: Zarqa Municipal Council Chairman Badri Bahaeddin Tuesday said that the municipality's budget for this year is JD 3,396,000 and that JD 400,000 out of this budget have been allocated for asphalted roads following the completion of the sewerage project. He added that an amount of JD 310,000 has also been set aside for constructing new roads and embankments, and a further amount of JD 130,000 for the acquisition of land.

PILGRIMS' CITY READY: The Ma'an Governor Tuesday chaired a meeting for the Haj (pilgrimage) committee and reviewed the arrangement to receive pilgrims, to facilitate their mission and ensure their comfort. The governor said that the pilgrims city is now ready to receive pilgrims and to provide around the clock services to them.

ABU NUSEIR MUNICIPALITY: Abu Nuseir Municipality at the Balqa Governorate has allocated JD 50,000 to build a municipality building and is preparing tenders for the project to be set up on 400 square metres.

AUB CLUB QUIZ: The American University of Beirut Alumni Club holds a "true and false" quiz on July 3, 10 and 17. The quiz represents a challenge to the young and the old alike.

INTERSECTION COMPLETED: Public Works Ministry Secretary General Khalaf Hawwari Tuesday said that work on the JD 2 million road linking Rhab with Yarmouk University and the Dajaniyeh intersection has been completed. This 22-kilometre road links Irbid, Zarqa and Mafrq Governorates and reduces the time needed to travel from one of these governorates to the other.

BAU EXAMS: A total of 6,000 students registered with Beirut Arab University (BAU) as external students, will be taking their examinations as of Aug. 1, 1988 at the University of Jordan, according to the University Alumni Club Chairman Tawfiq Kreishan. The examination programme appears in the local dailies Wednesday.

KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS: A total of 35 kindergarten teachers Tuesday completed a four-day training course on child development and methods of teaching children, organised by the General Union of Voluntary Societies' (GUVS) Studies and Research Centre. The graduating teachers were awarded certificates at a ceremony held at the GUVS headquarters under the patronage of GUVS President Abdullah Al Khatib.

12 SUMMER CENTRES: A total of 12 summer studies centres will be opened in Amman Governorate as of Saturday to teach students various school subjects, including Arabic, English, mathematics, physics and chemistry. These centres aim to enrich students' knowledge and enable them to acquire knowledge through self-learning.

SHEIKH HUSSEIN MUNICIPALITY: Sheikh Hussein Municipality in the North Jordan Valley district has spent JD 115,000 on the construction and asphalted of 40,000 metres of roads and has constructed embankments and boundary walls at a cost of JD 44,000 during this year.

EC DELEGATE: A reception was held Tuesday in honour of the European Community delegate in Jordan, Marcello Palmeri, whose term in Jordan has ended. The reception was attended by a number of government officials, members of the diplomatic corp and journalists.

GUVS CHIEF VISITS JAIL: The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) President Abdullah Al Khatib and Amman Police Director Brigadier General Yousef Gharaibeh are currently investigating the main reasons behind the crimes committed by four people, who were sentenced to death by the Military Court last Tuesday to death by hanging after being found guilty of killing innocent people and robbing money. Khatib and Gharaibeh Monday visited the four convicts in Zarqa Military Prison and talked with them.

1st batch of students from Mu'ta military wing to graduate Saturday

KARAK (Petra, J.T.) — Mu'ta University, near Karak, Saturday will turn out the first batch of students from its military wing who completed a four-year military course that started in 1984.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, University President Ali Mahafza said that the military wing offers 10 academic specialisations to its students in addition to military training: electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, computer, mathematics, physics, chemistry, law, administration, Arabic, and English.

Most of the students are recruited by the Armed Forces or the Public Security Department which will absorb the graduates to work in their fields of specialisations, according to Mahafza.

He said that the military training is spread over the four years of the students courses during which they live military life and acquire skills entitling them to lead a platoon after graduation.

The civilian wing of the university, Mahafza said, opened in 1986 and is being housed at the Karak Community College for

the time being until the permanent building is completed. "The civilian wing offers students one of the following specialisations: English, Arabic, computer, law, administration, mathematics and a post graduate diploma in education, in addition to military training but on a lesser scale than the military wing, Mahafza pointed out.

He said that the female as well as the male students take military training courses as an essential requirement within their programme.

According to Mahafza, the university has now completed building all laboratories, workshops and other facilities for the military wing and provided living quarters for students in it.

He said that work started two months ago on the civilian wing on a 5,000-dunum piece of land which will house the classrooms, administration buildings and



Ali Mahafza

other services. The civilian wing, which now has 700 students, will absorb no less than 3,500 students in the coming three years, Mahafza noted.

He said that more than 200 of the university's staff had been sent abroad to acquire higher degrees and further skills to promote education at the university.



Royal Medical Services Director Nael Ajlouni Tuesday gives a diploma to one of the graduates at the Princess Muna Nursing College (Petra photo)

Ajlouni attends graduation at Princess Muna Nursing College

AMMAN (Petra) — Royal Medical Services Director Nael Ajlouni Tuesday highlighted the importance of the nursing profession, saying that a nurse constitutes the link between the doctor and patients on the one hand and the patients and his relative on the other.

Addressing a ceremony for the graduation of the 17th batch of nurses from the Princess Muna Nursing College, Ajlouni said the new batch of graduates supplement the medical services and the community at large.

Also speaking at the ceremony was the college's director who

underlined the important services nurses render and described the nursing profession as a humanitarian mission.

The graduation ceremony was attended by a number of army officers and non-commissioned officers and the graduates' families.

Palestinians stage general strike

(Continued from page 1)

protest. Twelve people were injured, sources said.

In the Gaza Strip, the army extended curfews in the Shati, Nuseirat and Yavne refugee camps and in an area of Gaza City.

The prisons service said Shimon Barda, an Israeli convicted of attempting to blow up two mosques in Jerusalem, escaped from a prison Monday.

Meanwhile two Tel Aviv university lecturers, Adi Ofir and Eitan Bronstein, were each sentenced to 21 days in prison for refusing to serve their reserve military duty in the occupied territories.

The Yesh Gvul (There is a Limit) group, which opposes such

service, said this brought to 25 the total of those jailed for refusing to serve since the start of the uprising.

Last week, leaders of the uprising distributed their 20th list of directives in which they called for an "escalation of the struggle" Monday and Tuesday, particularly in Jerusalem under the slogan "Jerusalem, the capital of Palestine."

Tuesday's general strike was designed to "affirm the Arab identity of the city," the leaflet said.

An Israeli army reserve general said Tuesday he would run for the Israeli parliament on a platform of expelling the Palestinians of the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Reserve Major-General

Rechavam Zeevy, 62, drew criticism from politicians of the left and right when he publicly floated the idea about a year ago, but the proposal has since gained support.

"Most Jews of Islamic states have already moved to Israel, and now we must work to move the Arab population of Judea, Samaria (the West Bank) and Gaza to Arab states," Zeevy told Israel Radio.

The radio said his "faithful of the Israeli homeland" movement would contest November elections.

Zeevy held senior army positions for 20 years before becoming an adviser to then-prime minister Yitzhak Rabin from 1974 to 1977.

Gorbachev proposes sweeping changes

(Continued from page 1)

say this.

"In the opinion of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, establishing the post of president of the USSR Supreme Soviet would serve the interest of ... a stronger legal basis of government and a better representation of the Soviet Union in world affairs," Gorbachev said.

Under Gorbachev's plan, which went further than a blueprint for reform published by the central committee last month, the present 1,500-member Supreme Soviet (parliament) would be expanded by 750 deputies from special interest organisations.

The new 2,250-member body, called the Congress of People's Deputies, would meet in full session once a year to discuss major constitutional, political, social and economic matters.

In his speech, Gorbachev said if changes were not made his

"perestroika" programme to turn the Soviet Union into a modern democratic society would not succeed.

"We cannot allow perestroika to fail because of dogmatism and conservatism," he told the 4,991 delegates from all over the country.

"There can be no compromise," the 57-year-old Gorbachev declared. "The next few years will determine the fate of our country... the people demand total democracy, full-blooded democracy with no reservations."

"We are learning democracy and openness, learning to argue and debate and to tell each other the truth. This is of course no small thing," Gorbachev told the delegates.

"But the processes of democratisation, both in the centre and at the local level, are unfolding too slowly."

"We have to have the courage

to admit today: if the political system remains immobile, unchanged, we shall not be able to cope with the task of perestroika."

Outline proposals by the party's ruling 13-member politburo for political reform were set out in "theses" for the conference which have sparked widespread and often critical discussion in the Soviet media over the past month.

Gorbachev reconfirmed the suggestion that officials at all levels in the party and administration should have their terms restricted to a maximum of two five-year periods, with a possible third term in special cases.

The legal system had to be reshaped, he said, "to rule out the possibility of power being usurped and of wrongdoing... to ensure dependable guarantees for protection of the constitutional rights and liberties of citizens."

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How sad

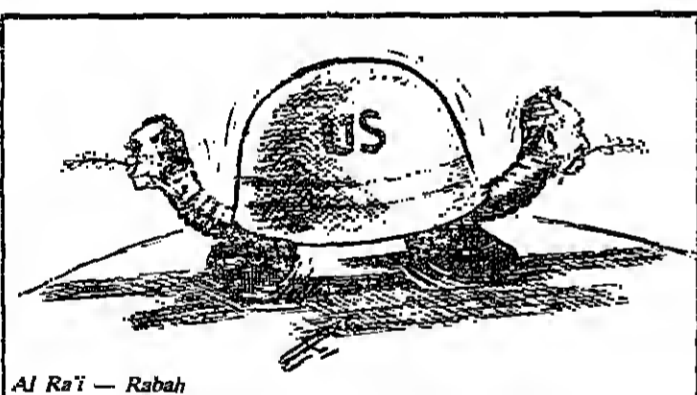
UNITED States Vice President George Bush said in an interview with the Jerusalem Post earlier this week that he opposes a greater Soviet role in the Middle East, and wants an international peace conference on the Middle East to serve only as "a catalytic move" to allow Jordan to enter into direct talks with Israel. On both counts, the vice president seems badly out of touch with reality, or so desperate to curry favour with pro-Israeli American voters that he is willing to embrace illusions at the expense of life in the real world. When he says that "I do not want to see an ongoing, permanent, increased Soviet influence in the Middle East," which Middle East is he referring to? The Middle Eastern seaboard of the United States?

The fact is, the Soviet Union has made significant advances in the Middle East in recent years precisely because America's pro-Israeli stance has opened vast doors for Moscow to saunter through. The Arab states have forged closed political, economic and military ties with Moscow because most of them have realised that a balanced approach between the two superpowers is the most reasonable policy for us to adopt. Trying to play off one superpower against the other is a fool's endeavour, in which the fool always loses. Mr. Bush should be told that this is not 1981, that he is not the ghost of Alexander Haig and that the world has made significant moves towards a rational approach to superpower rivalry in the Third World.

He should also recognise that Jordan is not Egypt, and King Hussein is not Anwar Sadat. His specific call for an international conference to allow King Hussein to "have direct negotiations with the Israelis, sit down as Sadat did," reminds us that the combination of eight years as a vice president and the need to distance himself from his president is intellectually corrosive, if not devastating. The approach that has sought substitutes for the PLO, whether in Jordan or elsewhere, has always been senseless, and has betrayed a desire among third parties to evade dealing with the reality of Palestinian nationalism and Palestinian rights.

Mr. Bush may have many good qualities, but a clear understanding of Middle Eastern realities is obviously not one of them. How sad — for him, for his people, and, should he become president, for the people of the Middle East.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS



Al Ra'i: The question of Jerusalem

TODAY marks the 20th anniversary of Israel's annexation of the Arab city of Jerusalem making it the eternal capital of the Jewish state. Although we realise that such a move can by no means change the facts, nor can it erase history, we have to contemplate such development with deep sadness but without despair. This is an anniversary that should remind us of our wrath that must be translated into action to thwart the Zionist conspiracy directed against the holy city and the Arab Nation as a whole. Jerusalem is an integral part of the Arab land and the capital of the Arab and Muslim nations. Right from the very start of the Arab-Israeli conflict Jerusalem has been the focal point of struggle and confrontation. Jerusalem is the arena which determines the ownership of the Palestinian land, it is to be for the Israeli enemy or for the Arab people of Palestine who had lived in it for thousands of years? The application of Israeli laws on Jerusalem and the Israeli claim that the city will remain the capital of the Jewish state forever, place the Arabs face to face with the full extent of the conspiracy, and brings to mind the fact that the Israelis who rule this land by force of arms will continue to consolidate their hold on the Holy City unless serious Arab action is done and meaningful endeavours are made to end this sad situation.

Al Dustour: Arab identity in Jerusalem

THE on-going confrontation between the Arab people of Jerusalem and the Israeli occupation forces, in addition to the Israeli leaders' statements containing more threats against the Arabs, coincide with the 21st anniversary of Israel's annexation of the Arab city. The confrontation refutes Israel's claims that its forces are in complete control of the Arab city, and proves to the world that the Arab and Islamic resistance is very much alive and will continue the struggle against Israel's annexation and conspiracies. The clashes between the Arab population and the Israeli troops which took place in Jerusalem yesterday underlines the fact that the city is still holding on to its national identity and that all of Israel's plots can never be carried out as long as the steadfast people of Palestine are determined to abort Zionist ambitions plans. The Arab presence in the Holy City, and the continued Palestinian struggle for freedom, serve as a painful thorn in the throat of the Israeli enemies that could not be removed despite the 21 years of occupation rule. The continued Arab struggle enhanced the Arab rightist claim to the Holy City, and dealt a heavy blow to Israel's Judaisation plans which include a change of the Arab character and an uprooting of Palestinian people from their homeland.

Sawt Al Shaab: EC — a new superpower

WE are deeply gratified to hear that the European Community countries are planning to remove all barriers between them by the year 1992 to form a unified superpower. This development is bound to have its favourable effect on world peace in general and a beneficial impact on the problems of the Arab region in particular. The emergence of such superpower will curtail America's influence and its total and blind bias towards the Jewish state resulting from the effect of the Zionist lobby in the United States. Europe's stand with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict is unique because European countries back Arab demands for an international conference with the attendance of all concerned parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, to achieve a just and lasting peace. The European countries, which adopt such a policy, feel they are quite free of any American pressure or Zionist influences, because these countries are linked to the Arab countries with numerous interests, and because they are inclined to support just causes. Therefore the 1992 move will be a welcome development to the Arab countries and the peace-loving nations of the world.

Palestinians — a nation in waiting

By Walid Khalidi

Editors Note: The following is the first of two major excerpts from Walid Khalidi's article "Towards Peace in the Holy Land," published in the latest issue of Foreign Affairs Journal. Walid Khalidi was born in Jerusalem in 1925. Since 1982 he has been a Research Fellow at the Harvard University Centre for Middle Eastern Studies. His latest publication is Before Their Diaspora (1985).

The uprising that began in December 1987 in the territories Israel has occupied for over twenty years ranks as the fourth major attempt by the indigenous inhabitants of Palestine to stem the Zionist colonisation of the country. First was the rebellion of 1936-39 against Britain's policy, exercised under its League of Nations mandate, for a Jewish National Home; then came the resistance to the 1947 U.N. General Assembly resolution to partition Palestine, which developed into a civil war before the regular war that broke out when the British left on May 15, 1948. Third, from 1964-65 onward, came the rise among the Palestinian diaspora of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and guerrilla movements against the status quo.

Today, in contrast to the three earlier instances, the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip are face-to-face with their perceived dispossession, with no third party or geographic distance intervening. While the Israelis wield all state powers, the chief weapons of the Palestinians are the stones of the countryside. If the areas of Israel proper and those in the occupied territories already colonised, requisitioned or annexed are subtracted from the total area of Mandatory Palestine, the Palestinians in the occupied territories today stand on no more than 15 per cent of the soil of the country.

In a statement read out at a Jerusalem hotel on January 14, 1988, which might be called the Jerusalem Programme, leading representatives of the uprising outlined their aspirations and demands for lifting the oppression of the occupation and achieving "real peace" between Israel and the Palestinian people.

A certain Masada-like poignancy attaches to this latest manifestation of the Palestinian collective will, and with it a legitimate claim to the attention and concern of the outside world.

The Palestinian national identity had already begun to take shape at the beginning of World War I. It crystallised during the British Mandate (1918-48) in the resistance to Zionism. The notion that the Palestinians were a people, and merited a national state of their own, was evident to those members of the United Nations, including the United States, that voted in 1947 for the partition of Palestine. Since the beginning of the Palestinian diaspora in 1948 the sense of Palestinian nationality has been vastly strengthened; the rise of the PLO only gave expression to an existing reality.

For four decades since the establishment of Israel, the Palestinians have been pushed and pulled together by a multitude of shared experiences which have created a sense of national community rare in the Middle East and the Third World: it has transcended geographic dispersion, village, clan and sectarian loyalties, as well as the pressures of Arab host governments and Israeli occupiers.

Endowed with skills surpassing those of most Arab peoples, the Palestinians long ago crossed the threshold of nationhood, and, like so many other peoples in history, are irreconcilable to living in a limbo of permanent statelessness. It is this, rather than any brilliance in the leadership of Yasser Arafat, which has frustrated all attempts to foist an illegitimate leadership upon the Palestinians or fob them off with substitutes for a sovereign place under the sun. It is this which constitutes the umbilical cord between the Palestinians of the occupied territories and the diaspora.

The Palestinians have more than tripled in number, from 1,300,000 in 1948 to 4,500,000 today, and their rate of increase is not declining. In the Gaza Strip alone they number some 600,000 and are destined there to reach 900,000 by the end of the century.

All the psychological and physical pressures bearing down on them the last twenty years to leave the occupied territories have failed. The Palestinians under occupation have drawn the obvious lesson from the fate of their countrymen who left in 1948 and 1967. Even for those who want to leave, the absorptive capacity for Palestinians in the Arab countries has been strained to the limit.

Some Israeli leaders contemplate a policy of thinning out or expelling the Palestinians. But to where? Northward into the Shi'ite heartland of Lebanon or across the Golan Heights toward Damascus? Southward into Sinai? Eastward across the Jordan River? Even hard-liners in Israel might balk at the first two suggestions, and the third is also problematic. It was one thing to drive out a civilian population amid the confusion of large-scale military operations, as happened in 1948; it would be another to do so in an environment where no fighting by regular armies was taking place.

Even before the recent events in the occupied territories, Palestinian conduct in Lebanon in the face of siege and bombardment showed that Palestinian civilians do not panic as readily as they did in 1948.

The extraordinary courage displayed in the occupied territories since December, especially by Palestinian youth, is but one indicator of the resistance an Israeli policy of mass expulsion would face. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the bulk of the Palestinians in the occupied territories will remain *in situ*, and that they will increase in number, even as the acreage at their disposal continues to dwindle with Israeli foreclosures and their political frustrations mount in the absence of a general settlement. Given the resonance between the Palestinians inside and outside the occupied territories, continued denial of Palestinian nationhood is unlikely to lead to the diminution of its intensity or the moderation of its expression. It would therefore seem that, just as Israel is a reality which the Palestinians and the PLO must accept, Palestinian nationhood is a reality which Israel must accept. As Israel is here to stay, the Palestinians are here to stay, too.

Over the years the Palestine problem has generated concentric circles of expanding conflict. From the early 1880s to 1948 the conflict was preponderantly between the Jewish community of Palestine and the indigenous Arab Palestinians. From 1948 to 1967 the conflict was preponderantly between Israel and the neighbouring Arab countries. In the period since 1967 the struggle has grown to new dimensions despite the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty some ten years ago. Even a cursory look at this last period would reveal the adverse — and often bizarre — effects of the persistence of this conflict on regional

stability, Western interests and superpower relations.

The rise of Middle Eastern radicalism, for example, is not altogether unconnected with the continued non-resolution of the Palestine problem. Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, like most of his Arab contemporaries, was suffused in his youth with anger at the perceived injustices suffered by the Palestinians. The rise of the radical PLO in the mid-1960s was as much a revolt against moderate Arab regimes and their Western sponsors as against Israel.

The PLO strategy of seeking bases in the Arab countries for operations against Israel led to the destabilisation of Jordan in 1970-71 and contributed to the disintegration of Lebanon. It took the PLO's operations from Lebanon against Israel and Israel's scorched-earth strategy against southern Lebanon (which was designed to pit Shi'ite militants against the PLO) to make a new breed of Shi'ite militants receptive to Ayatollah Khomeini's message and install Iranian-style fundamentalism on Israel's northern borders. The oil embargo of 1973, with all its consequences, was motivated by the Arab perception of American support for Israel during the Middle East war of that year.

The Israeli hope of dealing a death blow to Palestinian nationalism by the military destruction of the PLO led to the 1982 invasion of Lebanon; for the first time, Israel laid siege to and occupied an Arab capital. The perceived opportunity afforded by the departure of the PLO from Beirut induced the United States (with not a little encouragement from Israel) to assume the anachronistic task of reconstructing Lebanon around the Maronite Christian minority, in colossal disregard of the other Lebanese sects and the heritage of the ancient city of Damascus next door. The result was the tragic loss of American and other lives and the first military skirmish in history between America and Syria, in which two American planes were shot down and an American pilot was taken prisoner.

The bizarre chain of events only grew longer. Lebanon's central institutions broke down totally, creating an ideal environment for anarchy and the unfettered pursuit of vengeance through the taking of American and other Western hostages. Eventually the trail led to White House preoccupation with the release of hostages and to the scandal of the Iran-contra operation.

Israel's need for the mass immigration of Jews to offset Palestinian demographic growth supplies part of the motivation for focussing international attention on the plight of Soviet Jewry. This issue impinges on U.S.-Soviet relations and figured prominently during General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's December visit to Washington. The powerful opposition of the American Jewish establishment toward U.S. arms sales even to moderate Arab countries affects the credibility of the United States with these Arab regimes, as well as the viability of their pro-Western orientation: it drives some of them to seek alternative sources of supply in Moscow, further weakening Western influence.

With competitive support from the two superpowers the arsenals of Israel and some Arab radical countries have grown exponentially. A nuclear alert was declared by the United States in 1973, in response to a threatened Soviet intervention at a time of heightened Arab-Israeli tension. Meanwhile, we have growing reminders that Israel has crossed the atomic, if not the thermonuclear, threshold, while evidence of biological warfare capabilities in the region also mounts.

The likely harvest of human and material devastation in a future Arab-Israeli war is a cogent argument for the need to defuse the Palestinian problem from which the conflict between Israel and the Arab states derives. This need is all the more compelling because of the increasingly religious aspect that the struggle for Palestine is assuming.

Religious undertones have always been present in the Palestine conflict. To be sure, Herzlian Zionism has remained explicitly secular in orientation despite the implicit premise of divine right in Zionist polemics. Palestinian opposition was primarily motivated by the political objectives of Zionism, even though some religious fears were voiced among Palestinians concerning the Muslim sanctuaries of Jerusalem and Hebron. Even after the creation of Israel and the expansion of the conflict to include the Arab states, Arab reaction did not assume a Muslim colouring per se — and this despite the historical analogy uppermost in the Arab mind, of Israel as the reborn Crusader kingdom of medieval times.

A deep emotional alienation from the United States is developing in the Arab World, buttressed by a hardening conviction that the U.S. government is structurally incapable of being fair. The stereotyping of the Arab in U.S. popular culture and politics grows apace, giving little incentive to American leaders to be more forthcoming toward the Arab World. It is not altogether a coincidence that U.S. citizens have been specifically targeted by radical Arab groups in these last few years.

A major assumption of American policy has been that a strong Israel is more likely to make concessions toward a peace settlement. With both Egypt and Iraq neutralised and Syria bogged down in Lebanon and at loggerheads with the PLO, Israel is as near the zenith of its military might as it will probably get.

The essence of even the Israeli Labour Party's position would seem categorically to preclude accommodation to the minimal demands of the Palestinians and the substance of the consensus forged at the Fez summit of the Arab League in September 1982: a sovereign Palestinian state within the 1967 frontier, in binding, internationally guaranteed coexistence with Israel, a solution which could be fashioned in such a way as to eliminate any threat to the security of Israel.

To the best of my knowledge, the furthest the Labour Party seems willing to go would be the creation of Palestinian "enclaves" in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. These enclaves, separated from one another by Israeli settlements and suburban blocks as well as by various military enclosures, would amount to 60-70 per cent of the Gaza Strip and about 40 per cent of the West Bank. The Jordan River would constitute the international frontier behind which the Israeli army would remain in control. Municipal or quasi-municipal functions would devolve to local Palestinian representatives in these enclaves, but internal security would remain in Israeli hands. While it is too early to say what new leadership (if any) will emerge, from the sad events in the occupied territories since December 1987 certain assessments can be offered with reasonable assurance.

Israeli censors — a double standard

By Joel Brinkley

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — The Israeli army raised no objections recently when several Israeli newspapers printed an evocative photograph of a soldier confronting an angry crowd of Arabs. But military officials shut down a Palestinian newspaper for a month after it published the same photo a few days later.

This was not an isolated case. Several times in recent months Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other Israeli officials have reaffirmed Israel's commitment to freedom of the press, but for Arab journalists in the occupied territories these words ring hollow.

Thirty Arab journalists have been imprisoned since the Palestinian uprising began in December. Most of the dozen or so newspapers, magazines and news services in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have been closed down for at least a few days and often for much longer. Even when they are allowed to publish, the publications — whether widely read mainstream daily newspapers or polemical pamphlets — complain that censorship is heavy.

"Even things already published outside are censored," said Maher Abu Khater, managing editor of Al Fajr, a weekly paper published in Arab East Jerusalem. For that, the army censor offers no apologies. "Our considerations are not public relations," said Lieut.-Col. Avi Gur-Ari, the censor for Jerusalem. "We have to follow the law."

One extreme left-wing Israeli newspaper, Derech Hanitzotz, was closed in February and its Jewish editors imprisoned, not because of what they wrote, Israeli officials insist. The government has formally charged them with treason, in essence, saying that they had become agents of Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a hardline Palestine Liberation Organisation group. The case is unusual. Unlike the Arab Press, Israeli papers seldom get in serious trouble. Israeli law says the army can apply wholly different standards to Arab and Israeli journalists, and this is just one part of a broader paradox: While Israelis live in an open, vibrant democracy, they extend freedoms to their occupied territories only when those freedoms do not seem threatening.

Arab papers are censored more heavily because "the target population of these papers is different than the ones in Israel," Colonel Gur-Ari said. "Our job is not to evaluate the truth of an item. If the message is likely to incite or motivate violence from its audience, then I censor all or part of it, and it doesn't matter where the information came from."

What sense does this make, Arab journalists ask, when Palestinians can see the very same stories in Israeli papers anyway? But Colonel Gur-Ari said his information convinces him that most Palestinians do not see Israeli newspapers. That is why he said the Palestinian newspaper, Al Quds (the Arabic word for Jerusalem), "was punished" for printing the already-published photo of the soldier confronting the Arab crowd. The 30 Arab journalists under arrest have been placed in administrative detention, meaning they are held in jail for up to six months, even though no charges have been filed or hearings held. Palestinians assert that many of the 30 were picked up because the

Israelis did not like what they had been writing. But a senior Israeli official said: "That's a lie. No one was arrested for what he wrote, intended to write or said he was going to publish." Most of these people, he said, are terrorists who, after they were released from prison, took newspaper jobs as a cover for work on behalf of the PLO.

Palestinians vehemently dispute this view. There are cracks in the wall of Israeli government intolerance. Several Arab journalists had complained that they had been arrested while taking articles in for review by the censor. Informed of the problem, the journalists said, the censor's office gave them special passes so they would not be arrested. Then, "as a show of good will," one Arab journalist, Radwan Abu Ayyash, the chairman of the Arab Press Association, was released from prison. At home a few days after his release, Ayyash, managing editor of the Arab weekly magazine Al-Awda, was not bubbling with gratitude. He had been in prison 25 weeks, he said, "and I was due to be released in eight days anyway."

— The New York Times.

OPEN FORUM

Democracy and responsibility

THE piece which appeared in the Jordan Times on June 25, 1988, under the title "Jordan needs political evolution" was but one among many voices we hear, from time to time, calling for political reform in Jordan.

One can hardly argue against democratisation or institutionalisation of human societies. Still on this particular occasion, I would like not to differ with the author of the piece on the principle of reform, but would like to underline some features of the Jordanian experience.

There are people who are not so familiar with Jordan's history and its socio-political infrastructure. Calls for introducing or reintroducing political reform without providing the adequate background, will enhance the ignorance of those people. Discussing such important issues requires, I think, more than imagination and guts.

It is true that the present Jordanian Parliament whose members were elected 22 years ago cannot fully represent the aspirations of the entire country. But it is equally true that no government can conduct free and honest parliamentary elections when half of the MPs are supposed to represent half of the country that is under Israeli occupation since 1967.

Bringing political parties in, would only add to the confusion. It would be like a jump in the wrong direction, and an imbalanced step that would do more damage than good. Political parties reflect different political trends in any given society. Forming these parties in Jordan at this juncture, cannot ensure their participation in the activities of an existing parliament that cannot be rejuvenated, especially as half of its members represents the occupied territories.

Here we encounter a formidable impasse resulting from historical, legal, economical, social and moral bonds. Albeit ironic, political parties and parliament do not complement each other, in this situation.

The need for national debate on issues like these never ceases to be of utmost value and necessity, but the timing for actual change cannot be more inappropriate.

Yes, our country and our people have matured in many significant ways. We are much better off than many societies of similar circumstances. But we still have a long way to go.

Parliaments are not training centres that graduate seasoned statesmen, politicians, and strategists. Rather, they are foyers where democracy is exercised and responsibilities are shared. Democracy and responsibility are two sides of the same coin; they both grow at home and in the soul.

Let us first exhaust our energy and intellect in educating our children how to deal with traffic rules; let us teach them not to litter. If we succeed in that, we would have succeeded in planting the healthy seeds for a working democracy.

Salim Ayoub

LETTERS

AUB club is independent

To the Editor:

I kindly refer to Dr. Fahd Fanek's column in Jordan Times issue of June 26, 1988, and would like to draw your attention to the fact that the name of our club is the "A.U.B. Alumni Club of Jordan", and we are not a branch of Beirut's Alumni Club but an independent club founded in 1972 to serve our AUB graduates in Jordan and the community at large.

Youssef Y. Sukkar
President
AUB Alumni Club of Jordan

Israel's Labour Party wears a new mantle

By Bernard Edinger
Reuter

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Labour Party, which lost its political stranglehold 11 years ago because voters regarded its leaders as old and dogmatic, has drawn on younger blood in hopes of winning the November general election.

The party's 1,300-member central committee chose 16 newcomers among 45 politicians selected Wednesday for its parliamentary list.

"It's an entirely new party, much more representative," said Labour Spokeswoman Michal Cohen.

The best known victim of the selection process was former Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who withdrew after failing to get enough votes to secure a top place on the voting list.

Labour shares power in a four-year-old coalition government with its traditional rival, the rightist Likud Bloc, but each side hopes for a sizeable victory in November that would enable it to rule alone.

Prominent among the 16 would-be new parliamentarians are representatives of Israel's Oriental or Sephardic Jews, whose origins are in Islamic countries and who now constitute more than half the population.

Many of these Jews, who make up the bulk of Israeli blue-collar voters, had voted Likud in the past because they believed that Labour ignored them and was dominated by men and women of European origin.

High in the new Labour list are Eli Dayan and Amir Peretz, mayors of newly built "development towns" inhabited mostly by Jewish immigrants from North Africa.

Appeals to Soviet immigrants were made through the selection of Ephraim Gur, who came from Soviet Georgia and is the youngest candidate at 32.

Once a focus of opposition to religious coercion in everyday life, Labour has also sought allies among "modern-thinking" reli-

gious Jews. One new candidate was Avraham Burg, son of long-time National Religious Party leader Yosef Burg.

Labour held its stranglehold on Israeli politics from the Jewish state's creation in 1948 until May 1977 when then-Likud leader Menachem Begin ejected it from power in an upset victory.

Many Israelis who had no sympathy for Begin chose to deprive Labour of votes because they were tired that the party and state seemed to be identified as one and the same.

The late Labour Prime Minister Golda Meir typified this attitude when she said: "What is good for Mapai is good for Israel."

Mapai, the Hebrew acronym for "Party of the Workers of the Land of Israel" was Labour's name in pre-state years and immediately afterwards.

Meir surrounded herself with colleagues of her generation, men and women who — like founding father David Ben-Gurion — arrived in then-Palestine from Eastern Europe about the time of World War I.

Many remained fired all their lives with the ideals of their youth in secret revolutionary societies in Tsarist Russia.

"Today we are no longer in the era where copies of the Communist Manifesto are handed out at congresses," said Susan Hattis-Roef, editor of Spectrum, a Labour magazine in English.

"It doesn't mean there is no longer any ideology. What is common throughout the party today is readiness for territorial compromise with Arab states."

The November campaign is widely expected to be fought on the issues of peace and war with Arab states.

Party spokeswoman Cohen said: "Labour is for peace and security and this is best witnessed by a dove, (foreign minister and party leader) Shimon Peres, being first on the party list and a hawk (defence minister) Yitzhak Rabin being second."

"Peres is peace and Rabin is security."

كردت الى اهل

20 years of occupation

Following is the fourth part of a six-part collection of briefing papers on legal aspects of Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. The briefing papers were drawn up by Al Haq, a West Bank affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists.

Briefing Paper No. 4:

Administrative measures of punishment and control

THROUGHOUT the occupation the Israeli military authorities have made extensive use of administrative measures of punishment and control over the population of the occupied territories. These measures include deportation, administrative detention, restriction of individuals to confined areas, demolition and sealing of houses and restriction of travel. Such action is taken without any court procedure, generally at the discretion of a single Israeli officer, the area commander.

Use of these measures has varied at different stages of the occupation, some falling almost into disuse for periods, then again being employed extensively. Their use at times is a reaction to intensive resistance activity, but at other times it can be seen more as a response to pressure on the government by interest groups, such as settlers. One such instance is the "iron fist" policy of 1985, introduced shortly after the exchange of prisoners, much criticised in Israel, between Israel and the PFLP-GC in May 1985. Although resistance activities in occupied territories had not increased markedly in the preceding period, from August 1985 there was a rapid escalation in the use of administrative detention and deportation, while the same increase in house demolitions had been apparent from the time of the exchange in May.

Use of these punitive measures enables the authorities to silence those they consider a threat to security but cannot successfully prosecute for any offence, while avoiding the delays and rigorous examination of the basis for the suspicion that would be required by a regular court.

Administrative punishment: The area military commanders for the West Bank and Gaza assert powers originating from the defunct British mandate defence (emergency) regulations 1945 which enable them to impose severe punitive measures on residents of the occupied territories, without charge or trial. This action is in violation of basic principles of human rights which provide that there should be no punishment without a fair trial.

Although there is no charge or trial, military orders provide for a quasi-judicial review procedure in the case of deportation and restriction orders, and in all cases there is the possibility of a petition to the Israeli High Court. However the scope of the petition is very restricted, amounting in no sense to a full appeal, and the chance of success in such proceedings is very limited unless on a technicality, due to the following, amongst other, reasons:

- Both in the review process and in the court, the onus is on the subject of the order to prove that the order is unreasonable or made in bad faith, not on the military commander to convince the court that it is reasonable;
- Preparation of arguments against the order is made more difficult or even impossible in many cases where the evidence, if any, is not disclosed for "security" reasons, leaving no real possibility of challenging the basis of the decision;
- The review committees, though not of course the High Court, are themselves composed of military officers, and cannot be considered as providing an independent review, since they are asked to assess orders made by their superior officer;
- Neither the review committee nor the high court examine the substance of the allegations, but only whether the considerations of the commander were legitimate on the face of it; it is thus in no sense a full appeal.

Deportation: At least 1,156 Palestinians were 'deported' by Israel from the occupied territories between 1967 and 1978, excluding many unrecorded cases such as those where alleged infiltrators, or those unregistered in the 1967 census are put across the border, or prisoners "agree" to leave in exchange, for instance, for a shorter prison sentence. After 1978 deportations were rare until 1985 when they were stepped up dramatically under the "iron fist" policy. Since 1985, 40 Palestinians have been deported from Gaza and the West Bank, and an order is still pending against one other.

Deportation orders are issued by the area commander, by his powers under either the defence (emergency) regulations 1945 (articles 108 and 112 (1) or military orders (MO 329 in the West Bank and MO 290 in the Gaza Strip). Once served with the order, the deportee is invariably detained in prison until deportation. The deportee has the opportunity to appeal to a military objections committee, which hears the appeal in secret and makes non-binding recommendations to the military commander. The deportee can further petition the Israeli high court against the order. In deportation cases the evidence is invariably kept secret, so there is no real possibility of challenging the basis of the decision. These restrictions lead most deportees to have little faith in the potential for a fair hearing, and indeed no orders for deportation have yet been cancelled.

Deportation usually occurs very shortly after the determination or withdrawal of any appeal, or the expiry of the time allowed for appeal. In most cases deportations are to Jordan, the deportee being sent across the border south of the Dead Sea.

Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention absolutely prohibits deportation. It is also one of the "crimes against humanity" defined in the Nuremberg Charter, drawn up after World War II to define the criteria for the trial of war crimes.

Administrative detention is another measure which fell into disuse in the early 1980s, only to be revived under the "iron fist" policy.

AL-HAQ

LAW IN THE SERVICE OF MAN



Since July 1985, 232 orders of administrative detention have been issued, many of them later renewed.

The detention of individuals without charge or trial for renewable periods of 6 months, known as administrative detention, was introduced by the British defence (emergency) regulations 1945 (articles 108 and 111 (1) and used extensively in the occupied territories from 1967. For instance, in 1970 alone there were 1,131 administrative detainees according to military sources. Administrative detention is now governed by article 87 of military order 378, which replaced the relevant provisions of the emergency regulations to 1970, and was itself extensively amended by military order 815.

As the military law now stands, an administrative detention order can be issued by the area commander for a period of up to six months, and by a regional commander for up to 96 hours. The order can then be renewed for further periods of six months indefinitely — Ali Awwad Al Jammal had been under administrative detention for just under seven years when he was released in 1982.

Although this is again an extra-judicial procedure, there being no trial, there is a review procedure by which the order must be confirmed by a military committee within 96 hours and thenceforth reviewed every three months. The detainee can also appeal to a military judge, and finally petition the Israeli high court, but these procedures are subject to exactly the same limitations as in deportation cases.

Administrative detention is permitted by Article 78 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, but only when "necessary for imperative reasons of security" (emphases added), and only in any case during the first year after the cessation of hostilities. Imprisonment without trial, and the absence of any fair appeal violates the rule of law and basic principles of human rights.

Town Arrest: Article 110 of the British defence (emergency) regulations 1945 provided for the restriction of an individual to a certain area. This has been replaced by article 86 of military order 378, which has been much used since 1979, usually to confine a person to his or her town, village or camp. The order is usually for three or six months, but can be, and often is, renewed repeatedly. There is no automatic judicial review, although a recommendations committee informally considers each case every six months and a committee meets if an appeal is presented by the restricted person. Again secret evidence is often relied on and the procedure is subject to the same limitations as described above.

Freedom of movement is also often restricted as a punitive measure by confiscation of identity cards and the withholding of permits to travel. Failure to produce an identity card on demand is a punishable offence, so that the absence of such a card forces the owner to restrict his or her own movements. A longer-term restriction results from the refusal of a travel permit, usually without reason given and with no time limit specified.

Demolition and sealing of houses: Also relying on the British defence (emergency) regulations 1945, the Israeli authorities have demolished or sealed thousands of houses in the occupied territories lived in by families of Palestinians suspected of resistance activity. Article 119 authorises the military commander to order the demolition or sealing of a house where there is a connection with someone suspected of committing an offence under the regulations. In practice this action is usually taken shortly after the arrest of the suspect, though sometimes when there has been no arrest and on a few occasions even after the suspect has been killed by the army. Almost invariably it occurs before any trial, unless the action is delayed by high court administrative review. In the majority of cases the house does not belong to the suspect, but to his or her family who are thus also made homeless.

As in all the above measures, the decision is an administrative one taken by the area commander, and here no review procedure is provided by the military orders. The family, if aware of the threat can apply to the Israeli high court which will often grant an interim injunction, but we are unaware of any case where the order has been overturned in the final hearing.

It is clear that this measure does not only constitute an extra-judicial punishment of the suspect, but also collective punishment of all others living in the house who are not even suspected of any offence. Collective punishment is expressly forbidden by Article 50 of the Hague Regulations 1907 and by Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, both of which regulate the conduct of an occupying power. Destruction of property is also prohibited by Article 53 of the Geneva convention 1949 except where absolutely necessary for military purposes, which, according to the interpretation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the main authorities on the Geneva Conventions, does not apply here.

Administrative orders documented by LSM/Al Haq

	1984	1985	1986	1987*
Deportation Orders	1	31	5	4*
Administrative Detention Orders	0	131	37	62*
Town Arrest Orders	46	31	62	40*
Houses Demolished or Sealed	47	55	48	22*

* 1987 figures to May 20 only, and only those verified by Al Haq.

S. Arabia expects fresh locust invasions

RIYADH (R) — New swarms of desert locusts are expected to invade Saudi Arabia later this year as record numbers of the insects migrate from northwest Africa to the Red Sea, officials said Tuesday.

Officials from the Jeddah-based locust research centre said the size of the invasion would depend on the weather and control efforts in neighbouring countries.

"Swarms of new generation locusts will reach Saudi Arabia in early winter," an official said. "We're expecting them to arrive in September, October or November."

He added that the swarms were expected to enter Saudi Arabia through the Tihama region of the kingdom, a large coastal plain running south of Jeddah towards the North Yemen border.

"The only way to prevent the invasion is if Sudan and Ethiopia successfully control the locusts," he said. "Another factor is rain."

"If there are heavy and frequent rains in Ethiopia and Sudan, then the infestation reaching Saudi Arabia will be very large and intensive."

Officials from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) warned Friday that the current buildup of locusts threatened "the biggest plague history recalls."

Food supplies in at least 15 African countries are threatened as the locusts migrate eastwards.

Earlier this year Saudi Arabia was invaded by desert locusts but centre officials said all swarms had been brought under control.

At one time there were at least 19 swarms in the north-west corner of the country.

The official said that control efforts were continuing near the Jordanian border.

"There are no swarms now but only scattered individuals," he said. "We hope to terminate control efforts in 10 days to two weeks."

Arafat loyalists evacuate Shatila

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Nearly 150 defeated Palestinian fighters Tuesday bade a tearful farewell to families that had shared their three-month fight for control of Beirut's battered Shatila refugee camp.

Hundreds of war-weary refugee women, elderly men and children lined the rubble-strewn entrance to watch sons and brothers loyal to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat depart.

Some women wept and wailed while others stood by sullenly to watch the evacuation of the fighters, some of whom were wounded.

The families had been waiting at the camp gates since Monday for permission to enter and see what was left of their homes after days of fierce artillery and mortar duels.

On Monday pro-Syrian Palestinian supporters of Arafat's rival Abu Musa won the final battle for control of the ruins where fighting has raged since April.

Palestinian sources said 30 Libyan and Syrian officers led Arafat's defeated fighters out of Shatila.

Looking haggard the fighters, still clutching their automatic weapons, hailed Arafat as they left for the southern Lebanese port of Sidon in two trucks and four civilian cars.

Women and pro-Arafat offi-

cials were among the evacuees. Abu Musa fighters now control Shatila's maze of dusty streets and gutted, shell-pocked buildings.

"There are no more Arafat fighters in the camp. The problem is over," said a Syrian soldier — one of hundreds deployed around Shatila.

Some 20 Libyan officers braved sniper fire to enter the camp Monday to negotiate the withdrawal.

At least 90 people have died in the battle for control of Shatila and nearby Bourj Al Barajneh camp which erupted despite a reconciliation between Arafat and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

Arafat loyalists still control Bourj Al Barajneh near Beirut airport — home to some 12,000 people.

Lebanese Interior Minister Abdallah Rassi told reporters Monday Syrian troops would have to move into the shantytown if clashes continued.

An Abu Musa official said about 60 Arafat loyalists in Shatila surrendered Monday in the face of a final Abu Musa assault after

heavy shelling. Uprising leaders assail Syria

Meanwhile, the underground leaders of the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories accused Syria of launching a "war of attrition" against Palestinians in Lebanon and urged Libya and Algeria to mediate an end to the "bloodbath."

The statement, bearing the signature of the "Unified Leadership of the Intifada" and distributed by PLO offices in Nicosia and Tunis, said: "Our brethren in Beirut have been confronting a war of attrition for two months."

"It is regrettable that an Arab war machine, that should be backing our struggle against the Zionist entity, is in fact massacring our brothers, mothers and sisters in Beirut refugee camps," it added.

It urged Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi to "intervene at once to persuade President Hafez Al Assad to issue immediate orders to his forces to stop the bloodbath."

The PLO's executive committee issued a strongly worded statement Monday also blaming Syria for the fighting in Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh.

The power struggle that began May 1 has killed 127 people and wounded 527, by Lebanese police

Habib says it is too late for Shultz plan before elections

BAHRAIN (AP) — U.S. trouble-shooter Philip Habib believes there will be no progress in the American Middle East peace initiative until after the U.S. and Israeli Elections later this year, according to the Mideast Mirror.

"Everything has its time in diplomacy," he told the London-based newsletter. A copy was telexed to the AP in Bahrain Monday.

Habib said that if the peace proposals made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had been accepted "when they were first put forward earlier this year, at least the first stage of these negotiations would have been completed by now according to the timetable he had put forward."

Had that happened, he said, the so-called transitional arrangements would have started and the

stage of talking about the "final status" would have almost been reached by now.

"The chances now are that you'll have to get the two elections out of the way first, although you could still start something," Habib said.

Habib, who since 1979 has been involved with the Middle East peace process as well as U.S. efforts to end Lebanon's civil war, was interviewed Sunday in Cap d'Antibes, France, where he is a guest of Raymond Edde, a possible contender in Lebanon's presidential elections in the fall.

Habib, who is of Lebanese descent, said the Shultz proposals provide for the opening of an international Middle East peace conference to be followed by direct Arab-Israeli negotiations.

"The first thing the bilateral

negotiations could take up would be a transitional arrangement, with the understanding that there would be a date certain for the beginning of final-status talks," Habib said.

Habib said negotiations would have to be undertaken on the interim arrangements, adding: "You can't proceed from where you are to final status talks without some transitional arrangements. It is not common sense."

Shedding light on details of the Shultz plan, Habib said the duration of the transitional arrangements was a matter of negotiation.

"We proposed three years, but the final status talks can begin on the date you set... the proposal was within six months of the start of the transitional negotiations," he said.

Reagan, Evren hail close U.S.-Turkish ties

WASHINGTON (R) — Turkish President Kenan Evren congratulated President Reagan Monday for concluding the intermediate nuclear arms accord with the Soviet Union and said he hoped it would lead to further arms control pacts.

Evren, the first Turkish head of state to make an official visit to the United States in 21 years, also thanked Reagan for expanding U.S.-Turkish cooperation since 1981.

"During our administration Turkish-American relations have gained additional momentum and scope of our cooperation has vastly expanded," Evren, 71, said in a toast at a state banquet held under the stars in the White House Rose Garden.

Evren, a retired general who

mounted a military coup in 1980 and was elected president for a seven-year term in 1983, said he hoped the intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) treaty ratified at the Moscow summit would be followed by "more comprehensive ones in the direction of disarmament."

Reagan, in offering his toast, also praised the closeness of the two nations' ties and their 40-year-old alliance within the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

"Our aspirations for our partnership remain large — peace, security and freedom for our people, cooperation in securing these objectives and success in defending them."

"I am confident that 40 years from now, Turks and Americans

will look back and say that through their friendship Turks and Americans secured for themselves the kind of world we have envisioned together," Reagan, 77, said.

Evren was to speed Tuesday and Wednesday in meetings with U.S. officials and lawmakers. He flies to New York Thursday for two days of talks at the United Nations.

A U.S. official, briefing reporters after the meetings, said the delegations discussed East-West relations, the Iran-Iraq war and the disputed Mediterranean island of Cyprus, which is split between Turkey and Greece.

The official said the two sides also reviewed bilateral relations, including Washington's military and economic aid programme for

Turkey — the third largest after Israel and Egypt — but Evren made no requests for specific arms purchases.

Evren was to have visited the United States last year but he postponed the trip in protest at congressional actions cutting aid levels, linking funding to the Cyprus issue and the Armenian issue.

Turkey's prime minister, Turgut Ozal, was slightly wounded in an apparent assassination attempt two weeks ago but U.S. officials have said they did not believe Turkey had given any thought to postponing Evren's visit.

Only two other Turkish heads of state have made official visits to the United States — President Cevdet Sunay in 1967 and President Celal Bayar in 1954.

EEC renews call for Mideast conference

(Continued from page 1)

Lebanon and reiterated their strong appeal for the immediate release of all hostages still being held there.

They also underlined the importance they attached to the "orderly and legal conduct" of the forthcoming presidential election in Lebanon.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, whose government takes over the EEC's rotating presidency Friday for six months, said its interest and experience in Middle East affairs would help the community play an active role.

"The Middle East is an area where we are well positioned to bring mediation," he told reporters.

The statement welcomed the signing of an economic agreement between the community and the six-member Gulf Cooperation Council and hoped for increased cooperation with Arab states.

The 12 EEC countries also announced the creation of a high-level committee to recommend "concrete stages" leading to European economic and monetary union.

Their final communiqué also urged South Africa to block the planned execution of the "Sharpeville six" — six blacks convicted of killing a black municipal official.

"The European Council noted

with great concern that relations between the 12 and South Africa run the risk of being worsened even further," said the joint statement.

"In this respect it urged that all legal options available in South Africa, including if necessary the grant of clemency by President P.W. Botha, should be used to prevent the death penalty" for

the six, the communiqué said. The communiqué also pushed for the release of jailed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, calling "on South Africa to free him and all other political prisoners."

The communiqué addressed foreign policy, human rights and financial issues.

PLO split emerges

(Continued from page 1)

"subsidiary conflicts," Khalaf said in his statement that attempts to portray Abu Sharif's remarks as in line with resolutions taken by PLO official institutions were aimed at undermining "sacred principles."

Abu Sharif, a PLO spokesman and adviser to Arafat, said in his controversial article: "We believe that all peoples — the Jewish and Palestinian included — have the right to run their own affairs."

He added that the PLO was ready to talk to Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's Labour Party, or the right-wing Likud bloc of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, or anyone else the Israelis chose to represent them.

U.S.-Soviet talks

In another development, Israeli officials said Monday Soviet and U.S. officials would meet next month to iron out

differences over the role of the proposed international conference in Middle East peace talks. U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Richard Murphy and Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Middle East desk in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, will meet for two days in July, said Alon Liel, a spokesman for Israel's foreign ministry.

Liel did not say where the talks would take place. News of the scheduled meeting surfaced during talks between U.S. Under-Secretary of State Michael Armacost and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres Monday.

Armacost also met with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. After the superpower summit in Moscow earlier this month, U.S. officials said the two countries made significant strides in narrowing the gaps on the Middle East peace issues. The Murphy-Polyakov talks are a continuation of the dialogue.

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Sudan pledges rapid push to privatise state firms

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan will push on vigorously with plans to sell off loss-making state enterprises as part of sweeping economic reforms, a senior finance official has said.

"It was very clear from the beginning that there will be resistance to privatisation, but that does not mean that the government has to back off because of opposition to a right policy," said minister of state for finance, Al Tigani Al Tayeb Ibrahim.

"It is a government commitment and it will definitely be carried out to its fullest extent," he told Reuters in an interview. Africa's largest country, burdened by a huge foreign debt, a famine and a costly civil war, announced plans for major economic changes earlier this month.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has been seeking reforms before approving funds for a national recovery programme.

Ibrahim said the IMF was satisfied with the measures.

But he said Sudan and the IMF were at odds over the need to devalue the pound further and Khartoum had asked for more time to study the issue.

"Since the IMF was insisting on direct action on the exchange rate, we thought the matter needed further study and we have to look at the social and political implications," he said.

A swinging devaluation and price rises last year provoked riots in which several people were killed.

Finance Minister Omar Nour Al Dayem, presenting the 1988/89 budget to parliament on June 15, said the government planned to give up ownership of several giant agricultural projects and some industries. It would also consider privatising the four state-owned commercial banks.

He announced price rises for more than 20 non-essential items and the lifting of subsidies on top-quality wheat-flour.

Foreign bankers and economists welcomed the plans and said they met key IMF demands. But opposition parties and trade unions have vowed to fight the changes and say the government has surrendered to the IMF and the World Bank.

"There is definitely no limit to the process (of privatisation) ... and since we hope that the economy, like other economies, is going to grow, then there is just no end to the process," said Ibrahim, appointed last week.

"It has to be carried out to its fullest extent. Workers are worried about their position because in the private sector they will be pressured to more activity and more discipline. From a purely economic point of view, it makes more sense to go in this direction rather than to continue wasting more resources which the country is in need of," he added.

Nour Al Dayem told parliament that state-owned agricultural corporations alone had debts of more than one billion pounds (\$222 million). He said leftist policies adopted in the early 1970s were partly responsible for the economic crisis.

Ibrahim said the government intended to keep profit-making businesses. Loss-makers would be privatised and others with no hope for improvement would be closed down.

Sudan, with an estimated 23 million people, has a foreign debt of about \$12 billion that it has not been able to fully service since the early 1980s.

Bush war
Its army of some 60,000 men has been bogged down since 1983 in a bush war against rebels in the south. The war, according to official estimates, costs five million pounds (\$1.1 million) a day.

The fighting and its disruption of farming have forced an estimated three million people to flee elsewhere in Sudan or to Ethiopia. A drought, the second since 1984, has hit many areas.

An IMF technical team has just ended two weeks of consultations in Khartoum and Ibrahim said it was satisfied with the new policies. He said the two sides were due to meet again in Washington next month and more talks were expected in Khartoum in September.

The IMF, to which Sudan is

more than \$700 million in arrears, declared the country ineligible for fresh credits in February 1986.

It has been pressing for more reforms to follow up an agreement last year under which Sudan devalued by 44 per cent and raised sugar and petrol prices. Several people were killed and scores injured in subsequent protests.

In return for reforms, which include further devaluation, the IMF will give the go-ahead to donor countries to help finance a four-year economic recovery plan.

As a result of last year's pact, a group representing major Western donors pledged \$227.6 million in balance of payments support.

Ibrahim said actual disbursement of the pledges ran far below the total. Sudan hoped a second meeting of the group, probably in September or October, would promise another \$1 billion.

"We hope that half of the \$1 billion would be disbursed during the fiscal year 1988/89," he said.

Ibrahim said the Washington meeting with the IMF would discuss how Sudan would repay its foreign debt and clear arrears to the fund. He gave no details.

Sudan was \$3.3 billion in arrears on foreign debt repayments by the end of 1987. The principal and interest liability for the fiscal year 1988/89 totals \$980 million.

The government has set aside \$100 million to repay debts in the 1988/89 budget, ratified in parliament by a comfortable majority.

Sudan had long maintained that creditors should freeze interest rates at current levels and grant a grace period of 15 years, followed by a 20-year repayment schedule.

But Nour Al Dayem said June 15 that Khartoum now wanted all outstanding government-to-government loans cancelled.

Industrial conference to open in Amman next week

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of West Germany are jointly organising a two-day conference on Jordan's industrialisation.

According to an RSS press release, lectures and participants from international organisations as well as from Jordanian public and private institutions will participate in the conference which will be held at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel on 2nd and 3rd of July 1988.

The organising of this conference goes in harmony with the

RSS tasks in supporting the industrial sector in Jordan as well as with the activities of His Royal Highness either locally or abroad to support and activate this sector.

During the preparation stage of the conference a close coordination took place with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Industrial Development Bank of Jordan, Amman Chamber of Industry, Jordan Industrial Estates Co-operation, Amman Chamber of Commerce and other concerned agencies.

The conference will cover the following subjects:

1. The competitiveness of Jordan's manufacturing industry.

2. The industrialisation of South Korea: Import substitution vs export orientation.

3. The role of small and medium scale enterprises in Jordan.

4. Joint ventures between businessmen from Jordan and abroad.

5. Organisational and management effectiveness: The case for Jordan.

6. Industrial financing and industrialisation in Jordan.

A committee has been formed to draw the final report and to follow up its recommended policies and procedures.

Hmoud inspects Rweished district

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Hmoud Monday made an inspection tour of Rweished district and was briefed by local officials and engineers on progress made in implementing agricultural and animal husbandry projects.

The minister also visited sites where work is underway for drilling artesian wells to supply water for domestic use and irrigation, and inspected work on two dams which the ministry plans to enlarge to boost their storage capacity.

The minister met with stock breeders and heard their demands and problems. He said that the Rweished projects are primarily intended to increase the animal wealth in that region through providing pasture, water and veterinary services.

Once these projects are completed, they will have a tremendous economic and social impact on the lives of the inhabitants, the minister said at the meeting.

Hmoud urged the local inhabitants and farmers to set up co-operative societies for stock breed-

ers so as to coordinate work with the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) and acquire additional amounts of fodder for their animals at government subsidised prices.

Hmoud called on veterinary staff to tour farms and study problems encountered by stock breeders in a bid to solve them.

The minister, who was accompanied on the tour by the ministry Secretary-General Salem Al Lawzi and a representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Amman and other officials, said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra that the government has chosen Rweished district to carry out its pilot projects within the Jordanian part of the Hamad Basin, an area that straddles the border with Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

Hmoud said that each of the projects deals with one aspect of the Rweished development scheme within an integrated and independent unit.

The first one deals with the development of surface water, a scheme intended to boost the district's benefit of available water resources for the population and their animals and, to improve pasture land, the minister noted.

He said that the same project entails setting up two earth dams with a total storage capacity of five million cubic metres of water and drilling artesian wells to exploit underground water resources.

The second programme entails improving the condition of pasture lands in the district so as to provide more vegetation for animal grazing, the minister noted.

He said that the ministry plans to create 550 hectares of pasture

lands which is almost 73 per cent of the total area of the Rweished district so that a total of 91,000 tonnes of fodder can be harvested annually to feed some 160,000 heads of sheep.

The third programme entails boosting Rweished's sheep and cattle wealth by applying modern techniques and protecting pasture lands to achieve that goal.

Hmoud said.

He said that plans are being made to set up a centre for fattening sheep for the market, a project expected to produce 260 tonnes of meat in the second year to rise to 741 tonnes annually in the fifth year.

The fourth programme entails providing basic and essential services for the local inhabitants like schools, community centres a centre for consumer goods and a cultural and recreational unit for the population and the local employees, according to the minister.

He said that a fifth programme in the Rweished district entails the production of electric energy from wind power so as to pump out water from artesian wells.

The total cost of the pilot scheme in Rweished, according to the minister, is expected to reach JD 3.6 million to be provided as loans from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the Jordanian Treasury.

Hmoud said the total Rweished area is estimated at 750,000 hectares which is nearly 20.4 per cent of the Jordanian portion of the Hamad Basin.

Earlier this month, the Ministry of Agriculture signed an agreement with a local company to drill six artesian wells in the Rweished district.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for June 28, 1988.

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	335468	JD 315253	355
Top three companies:			
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	24045	JD 38259	58
Arab Bank Ltd.	330	JD 37616	9
Jordan Cement Factories	22958	JD 26841	25
Parallel market:	29099	JD 10472	—
Development bonds:	—	—	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.7335/45	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2065/75	Canadian dollar
	1.7960/70	Deutsche marks
	2.0260/70	Dutch guilders
	1.4870/80	Swiss francs
	37.60/65	Belgian francs
	6.0590/0620	French francs
	1332/1333	Italian lire
	129.95/05	Japanese yen
	6.1980/30	Swedish crowns
	6.5300/50	Norwegian crowns
	6.8245/94	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	444.00/444.50	U.S. dollars

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — Shares closed sharply lower despite a last-minute buying spree by local investors. The All-Ordinaries Index closed at 1,544.6, down 22.6 points.

TOKYO — Prices closed lower due to persistent concern over the direction of the dollar and interest rates. The Nikkei Index lost 36.92 points, or 0.13 per cent, to 27,298.09.

HONG KONG — Prices closed near the day's lows in a flurry of late selling after a weaker opening. The Hang Seng Index fell 28.20 points, or 1.05 per cent, to 2,661.46.

SINGAPORE — Prices rebounded to close mixed after a slightly lower morning session in moderate trading. The Straits Times Industrial Index rose 1.66 points to 1,079.61.

BOMBAY — Shares closed mixed in limited trading after disruptions Monday when stockbrokers and jobbers boycotted trading. Tata Steel dropped five rupees to 630.

FRANKFURT — Prices ended a quiet bourse lower across the board, undermined by speculation the Bundesbank could raise the discount rate at a meeting Thursday. The Commerzbank Index, calculated at mid-session, fell 16.3 points to 1,421.8.

ZURICH — The market closed lower across the board in moderate trading. Sentiment was dampened by a lower Wall Street and a plunge in the dollar. The All-Share Swiss Index fell 9.3 points to 863.3.

PARIS — Share prices ended weaker but off the day's lows in lacklustre trading as concerns about the dollar and global interest rates continued to weigh on the market. The 50-share bourse index closed 1.18 per cent lower.

LONDON — Shares showed a firmer bias as investors took a positive view of the morning's effort by several European central banks to stabilise the dollar, and in spite of another 1/2 point hike in U.K. base rates. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 was 8.1 points higher at 1,849.6.

NEW YORK — Wall Street stocks headed higher after being narrowly mixed. The Dow 30 index was up six at 2115.

China's bankers make plea for slowdown

PEKING (R) — China's bankers Tuesday made an impassioned plea for the government to put the brakes on the speeding economy and one warned that rapid expansion was like "pouring oil on the fire of inflation."

The Economic Daily published on its front page the candid views of seven top bankers arguing for slower and more stable economic growth.

In the first five months on 1988, industrial output rose 17.1 per cent over the same period last year, with inflation near 12 per cent.

"The economy, prices and money supply are all growing too fast. The public is nervous and believes buying goods is better than saving money," said Chen Yaonian, a senior auditor with the People's Bank of China, the central bank.

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لينا عبد اللطيف

Gorbachev rejects call for new ethnic borders

MOSCOW (R) — Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev denounced demands for border changes in Transcaucasia Tuesday and appealed to the peoples of the Soviet Union to get along instead of wrangling over ethnic differences.

Speaking to the Communist Party conference in Moscow, Gorbachev appeared to rule out redrawing Armenia's borders to include the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh, which is part of Azerbaijan.

In what were his toughest remarks on the issue so far, he said those who encouraged ethnic division were hurting Soviet society. "We have seen for ourselves lately the kind of knots into which the problems of interethnic relations can knit themselves," Gorbachev said.

Gorbachev spoke after four months of strikes, protests and clashes between Armenians and Azerbaijanis over control of Nagorno-Karabakh in the worst ethnic turmoil in the Soviet Union in decades.

Officials say 35 people have died in the violence, while Nagorno-Karabakh's economy has been paralysed by work stoppages and Armenia and Azerbaijan face re-

fugee problems with both nationalities moving across their common border.

The governing council of Nagorno-Karabakh, a region of Azerbaijan with a 75 per cent Armenian population, sparked the unrest in February by asking to be incorporated into Armenia.

Gorbachev said those demanding border changes were using "democratic rights for anti-democratic purposes."

"Some think that in this way you can solve any questions, from the receding of frontiers to the creation of opposition parties."

"The (policy-setting) Central Committee of the party believes that such abuses of democratisation radically contradict the tasks of perestroika (Kremlin reforms) and go against the interests of the people."

Some Soviet analysts have said the continued chaos in Nagorno-Karabakh threatens Gorbachev's reform programme by giving hardliners a chance to say he has

already gone too far.

Gorbachev said a future plenum of the Central Committee would deal specifically with ethnic relations and this week's conference should also adopt a resolution in improving ties between the more than 100 nationalities in the Soviet Union.

But his words brought little comfort to Armenians who had brought up the Nagorno-Karabakh issue now in hopes that the reform-minded Gorbachev would be sympathetic to their appeal.

Nagorno-Karabakh has been governed by Azerbaijan since 1923. Armenians consider it part of their ancestral homeland.

The Kremlin in March ruled out an immediate border changes but a programme was launched then to improve the region's economic and cultural life.

Pakistan complains about Afghan bombing

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Pakistan, in complaints to the United Nations, accused Afghan agents Monday of perpetrating a bomb blast that killed 14 people and running camps for saboteurs.

A foreign ministry spokesman said two separate complaints were lodged with the U.N. Good Offices Mission for Afghanistan and Pakistan.

"Pakistan has handed over a complaint... regarding the bomb blast in a hotel in Peshawar Saturday," said the spokesman, who cannot be identified under government rules. "Fourteen innocent lives were lost in the bomb blast."

The explosion destroyed the Prince Hotel, located in the old part of Peshawar City, 64 kilometres east of the Afghan border. Peshawar is the administrative headquarters of the Northwest Frontier province, 160 kilometres northwest of Islamabad.

The bomb was the most destructive of several blasts since Pakistan, Afghanistan, the United States and the Soviet Union signed an accord in Geneva April 14, providing for withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan by next Feb. 15.

Pakistan has blamed most of the hundreds of terrorist incidents in its territory since 1979 on Soviet-trained agents of Khat, the Afghan secret service.

In a related development, police reported another bomb blast at Kurram Garhi, 272 kilometres southwest of Islamabad. The bomb had been planted near the main electricity station.

There was no loss of life, but area residents were without power as a result of the blast, police said.

Vienna says 'Papal plot' a hoax

VIENNA (AP) — Austria's interior minister said Tuesday that two Turks had been arrested for claiming they wanted to kill Pope John Paul II, but the pair's primary motive was to gain attention and the alleged plot was a hoax.

"During the Papal visit, there was no attempted assassination," Interior Minister Karl Blecha told reporters following a cabinet meeting, the day after the end of the pontiff's Austrian pilgrimage.

Blecha thus indirectly denied a U.S. television network report that a plot to assassinate Pope John Paul II during his recent visit was uncovered and foiled in Vienna.

ABC television Monday quoted unidentified sources as saying two Turks were the prime suspects in the alleged assassination attempt that was to have taken place on the first day of the Pope's just-ended Austrian visit.

But Blecha told reporters Tuesday: "The men staged the so-called assassination plot as a means of gaining attention."

"They were charged with making a criminal act, but were not put in jail," Blecha added. He promised to release further details later.

In Ankara, Yahya Kucuk, head of the political division of Turkey's General Directorate of Security, said officials had no information or query from Vienna, or anything else, in connection with Turks involved in a foiled plot against the Pope.

Widespread Pentagon leaks revealed in past testimony

WASHINGTON (AP) — Long-forgotten courtroom testimony reveals that private defence consultants and contractors didn't need an underground operation to obtain classified information from Defence Department employees. They could get it simply by asking.

The open-door system apparently operated alongside the clandestine arrangements between consultants and defence department employees that are the subject of an intensive federal investigation.

Investigators believe consultants using the secret system may have bribed Defence Department officials to obtain top-secret information, including plans of one contractor that could be sold to another.

The up-front system came to light in January 1984, when lawyers for a private defence consultant summoned Caroline A. Chewning to the witness stand in

U.S. district court in Baltimore. Then and now involved with writing programmes for the Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency, Chewning testified that consultants and contractors with security clearances routinely asked for key documents at offices such as hers — which writes "wish lists" for futuristic military technology.

Bribes were not necessary, she testified, because the information was "made available to them for free."

Why? Because, she testified, contractors could not possibly submit a thorough bid for a major Pentagon project within the required 45 days after an official notice was published.

So officials simply handed out the information to security-cleared consultants and contractors to give them a head start.

"It's in the government's best interest that contractors have this information. If they had to go to official channels, it may take them six months. ... you're on a tight contract award basis, and you don't have time for that," she said in defence of the system.

The Defence Department would not say Monday whether the system has been changed. But in a speech, Defence Secretary Frank C. Carlucci cautioned against any hasty reforms of the defence contracting system.

While Carlucci said the government may terminate contracts found to be tainted, he said "The last thing we need now are hasty, piecemeal changes that despite good intentions ultimately may make matters worse."

The investigation centres on allegations that contractors and consultants bribed Defence Department officials to obtain inside information that would give them an advantage in the multimillion dollar procurement competition.

Bush likes chili sauce

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Canadian, Soviet espionage rift eases

OTTAWA (AP) — A diplomatic rift prompted by the expulsion of alleged Soviet spies from Canada cooled down Monday after Foreign Minister Joe Clark called the Soviet ambassador into his office for a 25-minute chat.

The ambassador, Alexei Rodionov, emerged from the meeting and told reporters he was satisfied the misunderstanding is over.

Thirty-two Soviet and Canadian diplomats and officials were either expelled or prohibited from re-entry.

Asked if there was a truce, Clark said: "I wouldn't apply that term at this stage."

Clark, who postponed an Asian trip Monday to meet with Rodionov, said Soviet workers coming to Montreal to rebuild the fire-damaged Soviet consulate may not get visas unless the Kremlin rescinds its decision to withdraw 25 Soviet citizens from

their jobs at the Canadian embassy in Moscow.

Visas will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis as long as Moscow insists on limiting Soviet staff at the embassy, Clark said.

Monday's meeting followed two rounds of exchanges. They began last Tuesday when Canada expelled eight Soviet diplomats and officials for alleged espionage.

By Saturday, Canada had thrown out or barred 19 Soviet citizens for allegedly trying to obtain military and commercial secrets, while the Kremlin retaliated with action against 13 Canadian diplomats, three of whom were accused of military spying.

The Soviets fired the last volley Saturday, withdrawing 25 of the 39 Soviet citizens who do the cooking, cleaning and clerical tasks at the Canadian embassy in Moscow.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

400 Vietnamese troops leave Kampuchea

KOMPONG CHHNANG, Kampuchea (AP) — Some 400 Vietnamese troops left the battlefields of central Kampuchea for home Monday as part of what Vietnam says will be its largest troop withdrawal since it invaded Kampuchea nearly a decade ago. Local officials said Monday's pullout left only 200 Vietnamese soldiers in Kompong Chhnang Province, which has the same name as the capital, and that the remaining troops would leave Oct. 25. Kampuchean government forces already have taken over security duties in the province from the Vietnamese, they said. Vietnam announced in May it would withdraw 50,000 troops from neighbouring Kampuchea by the end of the year, beginning in June. It said all of its estimated 120,000 troops would leave